VOL. XXIX.

way or another to put a speedy termination to it.

Still there is left a little margin for other duties, and among those duties is that of being represented in the coming exposition of the industry of all nations. We should be up and doing in this matter; if we are not, the space allotted us in the great Halls will be vacant, and other nations will be the black of the speed allotted to grass." Which is the best raying group. The great Halls will be vacant, and other nations will read the blank as an evidence that we are annihilated by the Secshers, and there is not enough left of us to even exhibit a Yankee notion. It will be seen that application for entrance of anything you have to exhibit, and for space for the same must be made to one of the Commissioners, and that your article must be ready by the 1st of January next. Hon. Edward Everett, of Boston, is the Commissioner for the New England States, and a letter to him, or to any others of the board will put you on the track at once. Government low corn, raised away up East, close side of sunrise, would speak to their eyes, if not to their ears, of bread at home. Our manufacturers could send specimens of their blankets and tents, and other war fixins, also proving that we could both other war fixins, also proving that we could both convenient, or rather being compelled to chop it in the busy season when it is not so convenient, crusing a loss of time, value of fixed and some low corn, raised away up East, close side of sun- weather. tive men now in the field. Our makers of agri- ed for a late meal.

prived us of ploughshares.

We have before called the attention of our readers to the subject of preparing their lands for spring wheat this fall, and sowing as early as possible. In addition to the many successful experiments of this kind which we could enumerate in this State, we are glad to quote one from the Ohio Farmer of the 16th inst. Professor Kirtland communicates to that paper the results of his experiments with spring wheat, and that too in a region where winter wheat is a staple crop. He commences by saying that it is now certain that breadstuffs will command a remunerating price

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tion between consumers and producers occasioned mote from any bee district, they are hereby directed to call on or correspond with friend Garby the rebellion, he thinks establishes this fact.
He then recommends the plowing as much land as can be done this autumn, especially those fields with or without bees.

T. that were cultivated to Indian corn or potatoes

In the month of March or April, as soon as the weather and frosts will admit, sow the wheat, el and one peck of plaster to the acre.

with success. He washes it thoroughly in saturated brine formed of common salt and water.—
When the wheat is removed from the brine it should be sprinkled with dry, powdered lime, which has been slacked for at least six months, recently slacked lime being too caustic, and if then applied is liable to corrode the chit of the wheat. He observes that for eighteen years he has pursued this course without a single failure, though his winter wheat several times disappointed him, but to ensure success every particular item of the plan should be fuithfully followed.

Frince Consort, and this too during the period of the Great International Exhibition of 1862. A metropolitan meeting is an event not likely to take place above once in a quarter of a century, and we may, therefore, fairly expect that thousands will throng our show-yard, not only from all parts of the United Kingdom, but also from foreign countries. It may be asked, 'of what advantage will the attendance of foreigners be to us? Will they not gain more from us than we from them? Cannot our agriculture vie with that of any other country in the world? Are not our implements far superior to any others, and cannot our live stock defy competition, come whence it may?' In reply to this, I would ask item of the plan should be faithfully followed.

He thinks winter improves the soil, the brine and time destroy the seeds of the smut. The sowing early insures a heavy berry which is also improved

He considers a series of the second of the yet more nutritious, as it contains more moisture

ence in the use of this article as a dressing for land? In old Roman times it was considered a valuable fertilizer, and Virgil extolled the virtues of nitre in stimulating the soil. A writer in the Germantown Telegraph recommends it as a top-dressing for grass lands, and as a stimulant for the corn crop, and also for the potato crop. A farmer, he says, was once asked how he succeeded in cutting annually two and a half tons of timothy hay on an acre. "I manure my land liberally, says he, and lay it down without the intervention of a grain crop. I then sow annually, and foreigners are, perhaps, more of an layentive vention of a grain crop. I then sow annually, and foreigners are, perhaps, more of an aventive every spring, one hundred pounds of saltpetre per acre, and nothing more. acre, and nothing more.

the following consolatory reflections. Causes beyond our control may close the markets of the world against our grain, as against the Southern cotton, but as the last resort, he comes to the sage and comforting conclusion, we could eat "our great staple," and grow fat on the most vigorous blockade, while if the insurgents could cat their cotton their prospects and chances he thinks would be brighter than they are at present. thinks would be brighter than they are at present.

National Exhibition of 1002 may be independent important results to agriculture, and I believe that I have at the same time shown that our that I have at the same time shown that our

Mr. Stephen L. Penney, of Canaan, dressed a pig on the 11th of November, 8 months and 7

days old, that weighed 288 lbs. Mr. Dan'l Staples, of North Penobscot, on the 9th inst., slaughtered a pig just 14 months old, weighing 530 lbs. It never ate but 64 bushels of lock's gall, mixed with three quarts of soft cold with it off with a clean flannel wash it well; lay it upon the floor, and tack it firmly; then with a clean flannel wash it over with one quart of bull wash it off with a clean flannel wash it over with a clean flannel wash it over with one quart of bull wash it over which wash it over which wash it

Notes from New Brunswick---No. 5.

One of the indispensable claims for agricultural EZEKIEL HOLMES, Editor.

Our Home, our Country, and our Brother Man.

The Great National Exhibition.

We publish in another column the circular of the Commissioners appointed by the United States Government to aid those of our people who.

The inundation season is looked for with deep.

States Government to aid those of our people who propose to send anything to the World's Fair, which is to come off next year in London.

The inundation season is looked for with deep interest and no little anxiety by those whose farms are liable to be submerged. There are occasional high freshets which, in certain localities, We are aware that the rebellion at home absorbs almost every thought of the people, and requires of every patriot his best energies in one way or another to put a speedy termination to it.

will put you on the track at once. Government or a systematically arranged barn is comparativewill put you on the track at once. Government will provide a ship to carry over and bring back your articles free of expense of freight, and we hope the State will do something by way of recognition of the Fair, if it be nothing more than a resolution wishing them God speed in their useful and peaceful undertaking. Our people, too, can do well in the matter if they would but get about it. Our farmers could send specimens of their antly employed in other labor, beside the liabiligrains and corn—a few traces of our bright, yel- ty for farm stock to be neglected in inclement

feed and equip our army of half a million of actimes irritating the cook, who is unjustly censur-

cultural implements ought also to send samples of their work, not only as specimens of the excellency of their implements, but to prove also that the sudden call for a words has by no means described by the sudden call for a words has by no means described by the sudden call for a words has by no means described by the sudden call for a words has by no means described by the sudden call for a words has by no means described by the sudden call for a words has by no means described by the sudden call for a words has been described by the sudden call for a words have been described by the sudden call for a words have been described by the sudden call for a words have been described by the sudden call for a words have been described by the sudden call for a words have been described by the sudden call for a words have been described by the sudden call for a words have been described by the sudden call for a words have been described by the sudden call for a words have been described by the sudden call for a word of the words have been described by the sudden call for a word of the words have been described by the sudden call for a word of the words have been described by the sudden call for a word of the words have been described by the sudden call for a word of the words have been described by the sudden call for a word of the words have been described by the sudden call for a word of the words have been described by the sudden call for a word of the words have been described by the sudden call for a word of the sudden call for swords has by no means de- with in our mixed society, while the more favored portion of the race are intelligent, free and un-

Early Sown Spring Wheat.

We have before called the attention of our bee establishments, which, from size and produc-

breadstuffs will command a remunerating price for at least a year to come.

The short crops in Europe and the disproportion about bees, their cost, &c., by farmers re-

ed from the Great Exhibition, 1862. Extract from the remarks of Mr. Brandeth

harrow and roll the ground, putting on one bush-el and one peck of plaster to the agree el and one peck of plaster to the acre.

His mode of preparing the seed is similar to that frequently practiced by farmers in Maine with success. He washes it thoroughly in saturated brine formed of common salt and water.—

Continuing then this glance at the luture, I may remind you that next year our society is about to hold its great Metropolitan meeting under the presidency of His Royal Highness the Prince Consort, and this too during the period of the Great International Exhibition of 1862. A by the plaster. He considers spring wheat, strong though not making as white flour as the winter, Those who are engaged in the same pursuits meet together, ideas and experiences are interchanged, failures or successes in experiments are explained, Saltpetre for Manure.

Who among us in Maine has had any experience in the use of this article as a dressing for land? In old Roman times it was considered a distriction of the content o ually be so modified and adapted as to meet son. Consolations of Breadstuffs.

The New York Post closes an article on the profit arising from the exportation of grain by the following consolatory reflections. Causes be the following consolatory reflections. Causes be the following consolatory reflections.

To Clean a Carpet.

society has entered upon an important era in its

meal, being fed, previous to fattening on food of little or no value.

The date of business of some search and rub it off with a clean flannel or house cloth. Any particularly dirty spot should be rubbed with pure gall.

Industry and Art,

TO BE HELD AT LONDON IN 1862.

The undersigned having been appointed by the resident of the United States, under the authority of Congress, Commissioners to represent the interests of such American citizens as may desire to become exhibitors at the Exhibition of Industry of all Nations to be held in London, 1862, invite the co-operation of their fellow-citizens in carrying out the objects of their appointment.

The articles exhibited will be divided into the ception of, ollowing classes:

SECTION I. 1. Mining, Quarrying, Metallurgy, and Mineral

Products.
2. Chemical Substances and Products, and Pharmaceutical Processes.
3. Substances used for Food, including Wines.
4. Animal and Vegetable Substances used in

Manufactures. SECTION II. Railway Plans, including Locomotives, Engines and Carriages.
 Carriages not connected with Rail or Tram

Manufacturing, Mechanics and Tools. 8. Machinery in general.
9. Agricultural and Horticultural Machines and

10. Civil Engineering, Architectural and Building Contrivances.

11. Military Engineering, Armor and Accoutrements, Ordnance and Small Arms.

Naval Architecture, Ship's Tackle. Philosophical Instruments and processes de pending upon their use.
Photographic Apparatus and Photography.
Horolgical Instruments.

Musical Instruments. 17. Surgical Instruments and Appliances. SECTION III.

8. Cotton Flax and Hemp. Silk and Velvet.

Woolen and Worsted, including Mixed Fab-22. Carpets.

Leather, including Saddlery and Harness.
Articles of Clothing.
Paper, Stationary, and Bookbinding.
Educational Works and Appliances. Furniture and Upholstery, including Paper Hangings and Papier Mache.

Iron and General Hardware.

tions, and Jewelry. 36. Manufactures not included in previous classes.

SECTION IV-MODERN ARTS.

Sections I, II, but none in Section IV.

Persons desirous of contributing must have their articles entered without delay, and accepted, as all articles, if to be sent by public conveyance, must be ready for shipment at New York by the lat of January, 1862. A brief description of the latticle will be received with the result of January, 1862. A brief description of the latticle will be received with the result of January, 1862. A brief description of the legal prosecution of any persons guilty

must be ready for shipment at New York by the 1st of January, 1862. A brief description of the articles will be required, with the space they will probably occupy. The articles to be exhibited in Sections I, II, III must have been produced since 1850.

Applications for admission of articles for exhi-Applications for admission of articles for exmibition must state the Section and Class under which such articles would come, and the space or area (in square feet) required for placing or hanging the same.

50. Articles once deposited in the building with not be permitted to be removed without written permission from Her Majesty's Commissioners.

51. Her Majesty's Commissioners will provide the majesty's Commissioners will provide the majesty's Commissioners.

The applications for the entry and reception of articles may be made to the Chairman of the Executive Commissioners named below, who will forward Commissioners named below, who will forward 56. Persons who may wish to exhibit machines

cate only through the Commission which the Government of each foreign country may appoint by the foreign government, as soon as notice has

As soon as the entire regulations adopted by Her Majesty's Commissioners are received, they will be published and furnished to all who may desire them. WM. H. SEWARD, G. DAWSON COLEMAN.

CALEB B. SMITH, B. P. Johnson, EDWARD EVERETT. R. WALLACH, Rob. B. MINTURN, W. W. SEATON. ELI WHITNEY, J. H. KLIPPART.

WASHINGTON, October 15, 1861. Names of Commissioners and Agents who may addressed by persons desiring to exhibit : COMMISSIONERS. EDWARD EVERETT, Boston.

ELI WHINEY, Esq., New Haven, Conn. R. B. Minnyrn, New York. B. P. Johnson, Albany, N. Y. J. H. KLIPPARI, Columbus, Ohio. J. R. PARTRIDGE, Baltimore. G. Dawson Coleman, Pennsylvania.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, Office in the the Department of the Interior, Washington, (No. 10 Patent Office Building:)
B. P. Johnson, Ch'n.
J. R. Partridge, Sec.
W. W. Seaton.

J. C. G. KENNEDY.

London

Extracts from the decisions of Her Majesty's ComFrom (State, county and exhibitor's name.

Extracts from the decisions of Her Majesty's Commissioners on points relating to the Exhibition, applicable to Exhibitors from this country.

Sec. 4. All works of industry to be exhibited should be produced since 1850. Her Majesty's Commissioners reserve the right to decide whether goods proposed to be exhibited are admissible.

5. Subject to the necessary limitation of space, all persons, whether designers, inventors, manufacturers or producers of articles, will be allowed

Agricultural Miscellany.

to exhibit; but they must state the character in which they do so.

6. Her Majesty's Commissioners will communicate with foreign exhibitors only through the Commission which the Government of each Formula of the Commission which the Government of each Formula of the Commission which the Government of each Formula of the Commission which the Government of the Commission which they do so. eign Country may appoint for that purpose; and no article will be admitted from any Foreign Coun-

try without the sametion of such commission.

7. No rent will be charged to exhibitors.

8. Every article produced or obtained by human industry, whether of Machinery, Manufactures, or

Fine Arts, will be admitted to the Exhibition, with the ex-1. Living animals and plants.

2. Fresh vegetable and animal subtances, liable to spoil by keeping.
3. Detonating or dangerous substances.
Copper Caps, or other articles of a similar nature, may be exhibited, provided the detonating powder be not inserted; also Lucifer Matches, with instanting terrestricts.

imitation tops.

13. Her Majesty's Commissioners will be prepared to receive all articles which may be sent to them, on or after Wednesday the 12th of Februa-

ry, and will continue to receive goods until Monday the 31st of March, 1862, inclusive. 14. Articles of great size or weight, the placing of which will require considerable labor, must be sent before Saturday the 1st of March, 1862; and

manufacturers wishing to exhibit machinery or other objects, that will require foundations or other objects, that will require foundations or special constructions, must make a declaration to that effect on their demands for space.

15. Any exhibitor whose goods can properly be placed together, will be at liberty to arrange such goods in his own way, provided his arrangement is compatible with the general scheme of the Exhibition, and the convenience of other ox-

the Exhibition, and the convenience of other ex-26. Exhibitors will be required to deliver their goods to such part of the building as shall be in-dicated to them, with the freight, carriage, porterage, and all charges and dues upon them paid.
27. The vans will be unloaded, and the articles and packages taken to the places appointed in the building, by the officers of Her Majesty's Com-

28. Upon receipt of notice from Her Majesty's rics generally.

Commissioners, that the articles are deposited in the building, exhibitors, or their representatives woven, Spun, Felted, and Laid Fabrics, when or agents, must themselves unpack, put together,

shown as specimens of Printing or Dyeing.
Tapestry, Lace, and Embroidery.
Skins, Fur, Feathers, and Hair.

and arrange their goods.

29. Packing cases must be removed at the cost of the exhibitors or their agents, as soon as the goods are examined and deposited in charge of the Commissioners. If not removed within three days of notice being given, they will be disposed of, and the proceeds, if any, applied to the funds of the exhibition. (30-34.*)

35. No counters, or fittings, will be provided by Her Majesty's Commissioners. Exhibitors will be permitted, subject only to the necessary general regulations to exact according to their own.

32. Steel and Cutlery.

33. Works in Precious Metals and their Imitataste, all the counters, stands, glass frames, brackets, awnings, hangings, or similar contriv-ances which they may consider best calculated for

the display of their goods.

36. Exhibitors, or their representatives, should By Paintings in Oil and Water Colors, and Drawings.

39. Sculpture, Models, Die-sinking, and Intaglios.

40. Etching and Eogravings.

Prizes in the form of Medals will be given in Sections I, II, III, but none in Sections IV.

Persons desirous of contributing must have their articles entered without delay and contributing must have their articles entered without delay and contributing must have their articles entered without delay and contributing must have their articles entered without delay and contributing must have their articles entered without delay and contributing must have their articles entered without delay and contributing must have their articles entered without delay and contributing must have the case of oiled calico,) to dimber of exhibitors, the space and finished milking, my efforts were in vain; and it is exposed, usually, secured half finished milking, my efforts were in vain; and it is exposed, usually, secured half finished milking, my efforts were in vain; and it is exposed, usually, secured half finished milking, my efforts were in vain; and it was several days before I could obtain from her of the my was several days before I could obtain from her was several days before I could obtain from her of the my like amount which she had been accustomed to give.

My manner of milking was to milk as fast as possible, until a cow was milked entirely clean.

To the Commissioners of the United States, representations the interest of America Articles entered without her articles and the finished milking, my efforts were in vain; and it is exposed, usually, secured half finished milking, my efforts were in vain; and it is exposed, usually, secured half finished milking, my efforts were in vain; and it is exposed, usually, secured half finished milking, my efforts were in vain; and it is exposed, usually, secured half finished milking, my efforts were in vain; and it is exposed of its amount which she had been accustomed to give.

The default and the finished milking, my efforts were in vain; and it

Articles intended for exhibition in Section IV (Fine Arts) are referred by the Commissioners to a special committee of their own number, consisting of the Hon. Edward Everett, of Boston, Robert B. Minturn, Esq., of New York, and Eli Whitney, Esq., of New Haven, to whom artists will address their communications.

tion.
56. Persons who may wish to exhibit machines

the necessary papers to be executed by the applicant. Particular attention is called to the requirements of her Majesty's Commissioners. The following is the requirement in relation to entries from foreign countries:

"Her Majesty's Commissioners will communicate only through the Commission, or other central authority appointed

content of each foreign country may appoint; and no article will be admitted from any foreign.

No article, therefore, from this country will be admitted, by Her Majesty's Commissioners, to the Exhibition, unless they shall be approved or authorized by this Commission, Agent, Representative, or Commissioner, other than such as may be appointed or accredited by this Commission be recognized by them.

It is expected that a vessel will be furnished by the Government for conveying to London and return, free of charges, the articles entered and approved for the Exhibition.

The importance of our country being fully represented to this Exhibition is most manifest. Since the Exhibition of 1851 the improvements in this country in Implements, Machinery, and Manufactures have, it is believed, been important, and it is a duty we owe to ourselves, as well as to the countries of the Old World, that these importances are respected to the country of the country will be admitted for exhibition to time be decided on with respect to the admission of articles. All articles forwarded by such central authority will be admitted, provided they do not require a greater aggregate amount of the country for which it acts, and will also state the further conditions and limitations which may from time to time be decided on with respect to the admission of articles. All articles forwarded by such central authority will be admitted, provided they do not require a greater aggregate amount of ufactures have, it is believed, been important, and it is a duty we owe to ourselves, as well as to the countries of the Old World, that these improvements should be exhibited for the benefit of all. We trust that in this respect we shall not be disappointed.

The undersigned make their appeal to their fellow-citizens in full confidence that our country will be properly represented in this great Exhibition.

Gentral authority will be admitted, provided they do not require a greater aggregate amount of space than that assigned to the country from which they come; and, provided they do not require a greater aggregate amount of space than that assigned to the country from which they come; and, provided also, that they do not violate the general conditions and limitations. It will rest with the central authority in each country to decide upon the merits of the several articles presented for exhibition, and to take care that those which are sent are such as fairly represent the industry of their fellow take care that those which are sent are such as fairly represent the industry of their fellow

countrymen.
103. Separate space will be allotted to each foreign country, within which the commissioners for that country will be at liberty to arrange the productions entrusted to them in such manner as productions entrusted to them in such manner as they think best, subject to the condition that all machinery shall be exhibited in the portion of the building specially devoved to that purpose, and all pictures in the Fine Art Galleries, and to the observance of any general rules that may be laid down by Her Majesty's Commissioners for public 104. By arrangements made with Her Majes

ty's Government, all Foreign Goods intended for exhibition, sent and addressed in accordance with regulations hereafter to be issued, will be admitted into the country, and allowed to be transmitted to the Exhibition Building without being previously opened, and without payment of any duty. But all goods which shall not be re-exported at the termination of the exhibition will be charged with the proper duties, under the ordinary customs regulations. (105-108.)*
107. The following is the form of address which

should be adopted: To the Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1862, Building, South Kensington, London.

opening of the packages; but such deficiencies as may occur within the building from any legitimate or unavoidable cause, shall not be charged with duty.

Some of the sheep-owners in Australia possess fifteen or twenty thousand sheep, and these are led out to graze before sunrise, and folded or brought back to the sheep-yard at night. The

of the demands received from the Commission, or other central authority, of each foreign country. It is, therefore, important that these demands should be transmitted to Her Majesty's Commission or dogs. He has also to watch against a more crafty of in the escaped convict, whose retreat in the interior of the country is said to be usually well should be transmitted to Her Majesty's Commission, or dogs. He has also to watch against a more crafty of in the escaped convict, whose retreat in the line of the country is said to be usually well should be transmitted to Her Majesty's Commission, or dogs. He has also to watch against a more crafty of in the escaped convict, whose retreat in the line of the line in the line of the line in the line of the line in the line in the line of the line in the line in

sioners at the earliest possible date.

116. The arrangement of the works of art within the space allotted to each foreign country, within the space allotted to each foreign country, will be entirely under the control of the accredited representatives of that country, subject only in the received representatives of the country subject only in the received representatives.

The great importance of having cows properly milked is very forcibly illustrated by the facts stated in the following article, copied from the to the necessary general regulations.

117. For the purposes of the catalogue, it will stated in the following the stated in the

illustration as possible, a selection of the works to be exhibited will be indispensible.

119. The selection of exhibitors, the space and number of works to be allowed to.

FORM FOR EXHIBITORS.

To the Commissioners of the United States, representing the interest of American Exhibitors at the International Exhibition, London, 1862.

Office No. 10. Patent Office, W. 1.

the International Exhibition, London, 1862.
Office No. 10, Patent Office, Washington. I propose to enter for exhibition the following Av'ge height likely to be required.

To the Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1862, Building, South Kensington, London.

From the United States of America, -, Exhi-Description of each package and contents, and value of each. Number of packages and weight. The preceding extracts from the decisions of Her Majesty's Commissioners include all that seems to be important to American exhibitors, and the forms annexed will enable persons intend-ing to exhibit to make their entries without de-

bred, there are ten millions of sheep to be led, twice in the year to a great distance in search of pasture, or a warmer climate. Forty or fifty thousand shepherds guide these sheep in their wanderings, and travel with them many miles.—
Those shepherds have a very hard life; but they would not leave them, even if they could get better pay and less work elsewhere. As many as thirty thousand dogs accompany the flocks in their wanderings, and put up with hard fare like their possible.

About him, and who will not treat them kindly; and they will give him as little of their milk as possible.

S. E. Todd. masters. The Spanish shepherds live chiefly on bread seasoned with oil or grease; and though they sometimes procure mutton from their old or diseased sheep, it is not their favorite food. Their dress is a jacket and breeches of black sheep-skin, the sheep skin, and put appears to the potato Disease.

The Potato Disease.

An English writer comes to the following conclusions in regard to the potato disease. We publish them for the consideration of our readers. a red silken sash tied round the waist, long leather gaiters, a slouched hat, a staff with an iron point, and a manta or brown blanket slung over the left shoulder. When they have reached their left shoulder. journey's end, they build themselves rude huts, living generally a single life. Large flocks are managed by several shepherds, and that everything may be done with regularity, one of the most experienced is set ever the rest. The times most experienced is set ever the rest. The times of their wanderings are in May and September, and the whole journey is the same which has been taken for ages. The sheep know the way as well as their masters: and a free passage is granted to them through pastures, villages, etc., where the inhabitants are obliged to leave an opening for them, at least ninty spaces wide. The shepherds on their part have to leave them as quickly as possible, that they may reach certain resting-places decrease.

The times inlesting many varieties of plants, and increased in activity by atmospheric causes.

5. That all hererogeneous manures are injurious.

6. That lime and salt, mixed in the proportion of eight tons of lime with three cwt. of common salt, is the best manure; and this is the proportion used to the acre.

7. That potatoes that ripen the earliest should be exclusively grown.

spring approaches they show the greatest eagerness to set off towards the mountains hordering 9. That when exhumed, sunlight appears to on Italy: and if not watched, they will escape and be lost. The shepherds set out in May for these mountains, driving their sheep in troops of from ten to forty thousand. To every thousand sheep three shepherds are allowed; each of which the first decrease in the Ohio Farmer, that has his dog, and in the middle of the flock a Mr. C. E. Todd states, in the Ohio Farmer, that has his dog, and in the middle of the flock a troop of asses carrying baggage. A chief shepherd is chosen, by the general consent of his companions, to direct the march, to deal out the daily share of provisions, and to listen to the complaint of farmers, when damage is done upon the road. The shepherds' dogs are assisted in a remarkable way in keeping these large flocks in order. The goats are especially trained for the purpose, and have bells around their necks. They are kept in perfect disipline by the shepherds, and show great intelligence in the performance of their task.—
They halt or proceed at the word of command, and at the close of each day's march, they come to the centre of the flock, and wait there until diameter.

Mr. C. E. Todd states, in the Ohio Farmer, that he had a valuable cow which became partly blinded with oat chaff, and tried the various remedies commonly prescribed, but to no effect. He then commonly prescribed, but to no effe

a All packages containing goods intended for the morning, when, having received their proper the International Exhibition of 1862, shall orders, they return to their station at the head of be specially reported as such, and shall be the flock with the greatest regularity. On comaddressed to the Commissioners of the International Exhibition, or to one of their offinational Exhibition, or to one of their officers, and be consigned to a duly accredited and are followed by the rest of the flock. When agent, and shall be accompanied with a specification of their contents and value. They shall be separately entered as intended for the International Exhibition, and the agents in passing their entries shall specify the full contents of the packages, together with the value.

In the south-west of France, on those wide value.

In the south-west of France, on those wide value.

b Such packages as may be landed in London plains called Les Landes, the shepherds lead a shall be forwarded unopened, to the exhibi-tion, in charge of an approved licensed car-man, accompanied by a cart note from the landing officer, giving a description of the packages and the marks and numbers thereon.

Packages landed at the out-ports shall be forwarded with a similar note by railway or other public conveyance, under seals of office, direct to the exhibition.

On arrival of goods at the exhibition, no package shall be opened without the consent of the officer of Customs, and if the goods be found to agree with the entry or specification, they will, if free, be at once considered out of charge of the Customs.

In case of all dutiable goods an account will be taken by the officers of the Crown at the opening of the packages; but such deficiently as any other part of their dress. When their locks are grazing, they do not take off these stilts, but remain elevated upon them that they may the better watch their sheep. The top of the long staff which they use in walking is made broad and round, so that they can sit upon it. Thus seated they knit stockings all day, and, clad in their rough sheep-skin coats and caps, they have a most singular appearance, looking like so many little watch-towers scattered over the country.—

The rate at which they can travel on these tall stilts is said to be equal to that of a trotting-horse. to their legs, putting them on and off as regular

tion 4, will be given to foreign countries, and one half will be reserved for the works of British and Colonial artists.

115. The subdivision of the space allotted to foreign countries will be made, after consideration of the space allotted to foreign countries will be made, after consideration of the space allotted to foreign countries will be made, after consideration a fire burning near the hut to scare away the wild the space allotted to foreign countries will be made, after consideration as fire burning near the hut to scare away the wild the space allotted to foreign countries will be made, after consideration as fire burning near the hut to scare away the wild the space allotted to foreign countries will be made, after consideration as fire burning near the hut to scare away the wild the space allotted to foreign countries.

Poor Milkers dry up Cows.

117. For the purposes of the catalogue, it will be necessary that the central authority of each foreign country should furnish Her Majesty's Commissioners, on or before the 1st of January, 1862, with a description of the several works of art which will be sent for exhibition, specifying in each case, the name of the artist, the title of the work, and (when possible) the date of its productiou.

118. The space at the disposal of Her Majesty's Commissioners for the display of British art being limited, and it being at the same time desirable to bring together as careful and perfect an illustration as possible, a selection of the works are accustomed to the constraint of the same time desirable to bring together as careful and perfect an illustration as possible, a selection of the works. When I first commenced farming, I milked all

evening.
His manner of milking was very slow and easy; and after he had been milking about as long as I was accustomed to be in milking her, she withheld the remainder, and nothing that I have ever heard of, could induce her to let it down again.

plained very much, when I did not superintend the milking, that we did not get near as much milk as when I was there to attend to it. Of looking for the buttercup root, also, scarcely any course I could not be always there, at milking times. Then the milking would devolve on a young man in my employ, who could milk as well and as quickly as myself, when he had a mind to do it. But as he had inherited almost characteristic of the human race, but the faculty of pleasing, or of trying to please, or of making himself agreeable, even in the society of cows, when I was not there, for the slightest offence he would fall out with the cows, and beat them, and have them all in commotion. Then, of course, they would not give down their milk; for a cow has complete control of it, and she will not give has complete control of it, and she will not give it to a being that she hates. All that could be said to him about being gentle with them, and milking fast while he did milk, and keeping his finger nails cut short, &c., had no more good influence than this communication will have on hundreds of other boys in their boyhood, who think they will make cows and exerciting else

hundreds of other boys in their boyhood, who lay. The official circular of the Executive Committee will be issued soon and be forwarded to all who may desire to receive it.

European Shepherds.

European Shepherds.

Hundreds of other boys in their boyhood, who think they will make cows and everything else obey their commands. In the spring of 1859, my wife insisted that I should do the milking. I attended to it as long as was expedient, and then told this young man that he must attend to the milking and try to do the milking and try to do In Spain where the celebrated Merino flocks are it right, and to have no difficulty with the cows. Well, in less than two days, my wife said, "What wice in the year to a great distance in search of is the matter with the cows, that we get only

about him, and who will not treat them kindly;

1. The desirability of early planting in dry,

possible, that they may reach certain resting-places where they find an open space and good pasture.

In some parts of France the shepherds live a similar life. More than a hundred thousand sheep graze on the plains of Arles in winter; but as the graze on the plains of Arles in winter; but as the ventive to its ravages. To this operation the au-

Salt as a Weed Destroyer. Weeds are said to be rubbers of the soil, taking that which was not designed for them, but for more useful plants. But, like other robbers, they do little mischief, if closely watched, and the proper means is taken to prevent their pilferings. Indeed, weeds are not an unmitigated evil, for did they not grow, and make plowing, and cultiand they not grow, and make plowing, and cultivation, and hoeing, absolutely necessary, we fear our corn, potatoes, and all "hoed crops," would suffer for want of necessary culture; and the loss from this cause, especially in a dry season, would be far greater than it now is from foul weeds. While saying so much for the weeds, it must be admitted that there are some varieties so tenacions of life and with such abundant means of cious of life, and with such abundant means of propagation by the roots, that they are perfect pests, and among them there are the Couch Grass, Canada Thistle, &c. Almost every week some afflicted tiller of the soil applies to us for a sure and easy method of effecting their eradication.—
But we know of no casy process, for the price of success we have found to be the same as that which patriots declare to be the price of liberty, "eternal vigilance." Occasionally we have received accounts of partial success by the use of salt, while with others, perhaps from the use of too large a quantity, or an improper mode of applying, the remedy has been found as had as the disease. Salt, in large quantities, will destroy almost all vegetation. There are only a few of ur cultivated vegetables, such as asparagus, that

will endure its liberal application. A late English paper contains an account of experiments by a practical farmer in the use of salt for the destruction of Couch Grass and other for the destruction of Couch Grass and other weeds, which were eminently successful, the salt not only proving effectual in killing weeds, but materially lessening insect depredators, and great-ly increasing the crop of roots. We give the most important part of the report, to which we invite the especial attention of our readers. If such great benefits are to be derived from the use too soon.

land with a weed which I could not eradicate by mechanical means, I sowed a heavy dose of salt and at once effected the object. A season or two back, it struck me that if the experience was worth anything, it should teach me a quick way to rid my lands of weeds generally—the arable land, I mean. The consequence was that when the autumn arrived, the fields that were intended follow, received a very heavy coat of saltrse-grained, agricultural salt; which is, in fact, the sweepings from the salt works, and the refuse of the pans. The quantity sowed was 12 cwt. per acre. The winter which followed was a seper acro. The winter which followed was a severe one, and, in connection with the frost, the chemical action of the salt upon the soil was charming to the eye, which delights in the sight of a beautiful friable mold, in the place of a churlish, unkindly clay, which usually resists the expansive, and disintegrating glacial influence of winter. The field, too, on which the experiment was tried had long possessed a reputation for Conch Grass, and that particular species of it known as Water Grass, the most hopeless and most troublesome of all. The hoe would not kill it, the twitch rake would not gather it, and the

The salt had slain the thief of my profits, noise-lessly as the ferret sucks the life blood from the rabbit in its retreat; and when the first spring furrow was turned, the view of the shrivelled enemy—the enemy which had baffled all my in-genuity and kept my exchequer low—was cheer-ing indeed. One length after another of the sinuous, wiry weed, was examined, but there was This taught me the importance of employing one steady regular hand at milking.

In the seasons of 1858 and 1859, my wife complained very much, when I did not superintend foot, "which runs down far into the substratum,"

> "The land then received one or two furrow" to incorporate the salt thoroughly, and diffuse its power beneficially, so that it might invigorate everywhere, and yet not remain in sufficient force in any place to endanger the seed which followed. "At the proper season, and without any other preparation, the Mangel seed was sown, and speedily vegetated. There were but few weeds to hoe, for the salt had attacked the principal citative in the seed of the annual, as it lay secretvitality in the seed of the annual, as it lay secreted in the clod, as well as that of the Couch grass and the Mangels grew to a finer crop than ever before flourished upon the same plot of land. The

foliage was thoroughly vigorous and the bulbs were matured and sound. The weight per acre reached 25 tuns, when before the maximum had been 20 tuns—by the aid of several loads of dung been 20 tuns—by the aid of several loads of dung and an immense amount of labor.

"The following year upon a field of the same character, I tried the same experiment, varying the course of management in some degece. I applied, in October, 12 cwt., of salt upon the upturned and weedy surface of that land destined for the root crop, and allowed it there to lie and do its silent work as before, until in February, the soil was dry enough to allow of being worked. As in the first instance, the result perfectly justified the means. Together with the frosts of winter, the salt had performed wonders in breaking down the stubborn clods and compressed, livery furrow slices The soil was reduced to powder and the weeds The soil was reduced to powder and the weeds were generally dead, so that the Mangel, which was planted in a finely pulverised seed bed, had nothing to do but to grow without the rivalry of weeds—neither shaded by them from the sun, nor robbed by them of the nourishment purposely stored for their use. I said, however, that I introduced some charge into my practice this general troduced some change into my practice this second time. The change was as follows. Just after last furrow was, I sowed 4 cwt, more salt, which I harrowed in before the seed was dibbled.
The result proved the wisdom of the addition, I
have reason to think—for the weeds were even fewer, the foliage of the Mangel was finer, and the bulbs were larger than in the former case, where the application of salt was merely made in

"It strikes me that our Mangels are freed also from another enemy by the use of salt. I mean insects. Slugs and wire worm, both very destructive during certain seasons, are certainly banished by salt, if not killed.—Rural New Yorker.

A Source of Disease of Cattle.

M. Isidore Pierre has detected butyric acids in soils, stagnant waters and drainings from dung heaps, and considered its presence the cause of the death of some horses who drank water containing its salts. Butyric acid (so called from its being first noticed as produced from butter) is the result of the fermentation of saccharine substances when the presence of lime or other alkali prevents the formation of alcohol, and when the fermentive process is prolonged beyond the stage at which lactic acid is generated. As saccharine matter is found in nearly all cultivated plants, its presence in farm yard pools is easily accounted or; and if the butyric acid, to which it gives rise, for; and if the butyric acid, to which it gives rise, really does form poisonous salts, the matter deserves the serious attention of agriculturists. M. Pierre does not appear to have obtained any evidence of this supposed action, but to have assumed it, because no other cause of the death of the horses in question and of the illness of others, could be discovered.—Patent Office Report, 1860.

To drive and keep rats from corn-cribs and granaries, place some gas-tar in them, and daub some in their holes, and they will leave the prem-ises at once. The tar can be obtained at any place where gas is manufactured. Augusta, Thursday, Nov. 28, 1861. NOTICE TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

Mr. H. P. WEEKS will call upon subscribers in Linco and Knox Counties during the month of November. MR WARREN FULLER will call upon subscribers in

" Education of the Poor."

The above is the title of a long and able article n the last October number of the London Quarerly Review. Of course its doctrines pertain to he Educational system of England, which seems o be not much of a system any way. Not that England has no schools and colleges of the first haracter of any in the world, but after all, they have no regular system of public schools. Those who are able to pay for their tuition can be aught; those who are not go untaught. One of the greatest deeds which the Pilgrin

athers of Plymouth ever did during their earthly pilgrimage was to establish the system of our common schools—schools supported, as is the Government, by a tax on property, and oper to every child whether born of rich or poor perents This institution is the crowning glory of the first settlers of the Old Colony. It has been, and still s and ever will be the corner some of the independence, prosperity and strength of New Engand. It is manifest every day and every hour, at home and abroad, is the intelligence, activity, enterprise and exacutive ability of the New Engand Yankee. The foundation knowledge, if we may so call it, which the young of the free States there acquire, prepares their minds with an expansive power to exercise itself in almost any lepartment and enables its possessor to grapple with difficulties, both physical and mental, both practical and theoretical, which those who have not been thus situated cannot meet with success This system seems to be so very simple and easy of operation that our brethren across the water annot understand it. Hence the discussions and housand and one plans among the benevolent of Great Britain in regard to the education of the oor. Some of their writers have started right in heir premises, but fail to draw correct deductions, and therefore fail of success in the practice of plans proposed.

The author of the paper referred to, says in the beginning, that " in dealing with the question of opular education, our Legislators and Philanhropists are sorely puzzled to lay down any theov of the duties of the State as to the education of ts subjects which is applicable to our (the Engish) anomalous system, combined as it is of vol antary effort, private charity and public aid.' By public aid he means something that is done to support schools in their almshouses. Another writer, Mr. Senior, in discussing

natter, lays down correct principles in regard to the subject, but utterly fails to draw correct conthe infant as bread; and if the State is unable to ompel the parent to give either the one or the other, it must constitute itself in loco parentis (in the place of the parent,) and perform the duty which it has failed to enforce." Well, all this is very good doctrine, and now what does he propose for the State to do? Instead of boldly declaring that therefore the State is bound to provide all the necessary machinery of coercion and of education, as did the good old fathers of Plymouth in the very first step of their commencing a new government, he contents himself with this pitiful conclusion, that the State is "bound to aid private charity in providing the sum that is not obtainable from the parent." Instead of saying that education shall be one of the first duties of the government, and every species of property by J. R. Thomas. branches of government, and be equally enjoyed by every soul under that government, he concludes that if any benevolent individuals will contribute to the establishment of a school, and shall not be able to collect enough to do it from charity of others, the State ought to make up the deficiency! And so the poor of Old England are left to the precarious chance of charity, both private and public for education, and therefore have no per-

It is now the time for our winter schools to commence. These ideas may be the means of stimulating the minds of some of our young readers to the comparison of their privilege with the young of other countries, and to induce them to more highly prize their privileges, and more eagerly avail themselves of the advantages which our common school system gives to every son and daughter in the land, whatever may be his or her property, condition or standing. God, in the distribution of brains is no respecter of persons. It is man who makes the great difference in society by withholding the chances of education to some and giving it in abundance to others. Equal rights in education is the great guaranty of equal rights in

manent source from which to draw this essential

food for the mind.

APPREHENDED FAMINE IN IRELAND. Recent ad vices from Ireland bring the information that another famine is apprehended in that unfortunate country. The potato crop has proved a total failure, and the greatest consternation prevails among the people. The alarm has been sounded by the press and the pulpit, meetings have been held petitions for relief have been circulated, and appeals have been presented to the heads of State. Archbishop McHale has called the attention of Lord Palmerston to the subject in a letter, whose revelation of destitution makes one's blood run cold. The Archbishop says that where the crop is not entirely gone it is so deteriorated in quality and flavor as to be almost use less as an article of food. This he declared from personal investigation throughout a large portion of the country. The Archbishop says it is high time for Her Majesty's ministers to adopt prompt and efficient precautionary measures if they are desirous that the remnant of the Irish people should not be swept away. Of course the supplies to keep these people from starving must be derived from this country, as there is a universal failure of the crops in Europe.

us, by our traveling agent, Col. Swett, a well prepared skin of a white woodchuck. We have squirrels, white rats and white negroes, but never a white woodchuck before. Commend us to Aroostook for getting up novelties among the county a jet black woodchuck, and now comes a snow white one from the same region. Thank you, brother Moore, for the specimen. The curous in woodchuckology can have the opportunity examining it at our office for a while, after which we shall deposit it in the State Cabinet.

CONTRIBUTIONS FROM FAYETTE. H. B. Lovejoy, Esq. of Fayette, informs us that the ladies of that town have responded to the call of the Sanitary Commission for contributions to the military hospitalsat Washington, by forwarding to Dr. S. G. Howe, of Boston, a box containing 7 quilts, 2 comforters, 18 pillows, 24 pillow-cases, 2 linen towels, 13 cotton sheets, 7 linen do., 5 woolen blankets, 6 flannel undershirts, 3 pairs knitted drawers, 1 cushion, half bushel bandages, linen and pres cloths, 56 pairs heavy socks.

Jas. G. Daggett, Co. C. 7th Regiment Maine Volunteers, died at the eruptive fever hospital, Washington, on Wednesday, the 20th inst

Departure of the Twelfth Regiment. The Twelfth Maine Regiment of Infantry, Col. England Division, left Portland on Sunday, in of volunteer troops raised in this State for the

Colonel, Geo. F. Shepley, Portland.
Lieut. Colonel, Wm. K. Kimball, Paris.
Major, D. R. Hastings, Lovell.
Quartermaster, H. N. Jose, Portland.
Adjutant, Edwin Ilsley, Limerick.
Assistant Surgeon, J. H. Thompson, Orono
Chaplain, Joseph Colby, Gorham. Assistant Surgeon, J. H. Thompson, Orono.
Chaplain, Joseph Colby, Gorham.
Sergeant Major, John W. Dana, Portland.
Quartermaster Sergeant, Charles D. Webb, Portland
Hospital Steward, Sargent P. Coe, Portland.
Company B—Captain, Gideon A. Hastings, Bethel: 181
ieut., Eibridge G. Bolton, Portland; 2d Lieut., F. Godird, Rumford.

Company B.—Captain, George H. Chadwen, Portland; 1st Lieut., Charles F. Little, Portland; 2. Lieut., S. Bolvar Wiggin, Portland. Company C—Captain, Charles G. Thornton, Sca. poro'; lst Lieut., Wm. W. Dep-c, Portland; 2d Lieu Horatio Hight, Scarboro'.

Company D—Captain. Elisha Winter, Dixfield; 1st
Licut., Henry B. Walt-d, Peru; 2d Licut., Christopher
C. Bisheder, Dixfid.

C. Richardson, Dixaid.
Company E—uptain, Enoch Knight, Bridgton; lst
Lieut., Horace Eastman, Lovell; 2d Lieut., H. S. Lowell, Windhan. Company F—Captain, Seth C. Farrington, Fryeburg lat J.vut., Abbott Coan, Orono; 2d Lieut., Edward H. E

wison, Orono. Company G.—Captain, Moses M. Robinson, Portland t Lieut., S. B. Packard, Auburn; 2d Lieut., Williau Skiilin, Yarmouth.
 Company II—Captain, John F. Appleton, Bangor; 1st
 Lieut., D. M. Phillips, Gorham; 2d Lieut., Geo. Webster, Bangor. Company I—Cartain, M. R. Fessenden, Portland; 1st Lieut., S. F. Thompson Bangor; 2d Lieut.,

Coombs, Bangor. Company K.—Captain, George Washburn, Calais; 1st Licat., James S. Cicaves, Calais; 2d Licut., Sam'i M.

Arrangements had been made for the regiment to take passage on the steamer Constitution, which came round from Boston on Friday, for the purpose; but it was found that suitable acommodations had not been provided for the men. The steamer had on board the 20th Massachusetts Regiment, Col. Jones, 1040 men; the 9th Connecticut Regiment, Col. Cahill, over 900 men, and the 4th Massachusetts Battery of Light Artillery, Seventh—Capt. Channing and are recruiting for this Regiment. Capt. Manning, in all about 2200 men, besides an immense amount of baggage, provisions, &c., leaving no adequate room for the comfortable ton steamboat Company, and the regiment took its departure, as before stated, on Sunday, for New York. The Constitution with the regiments above mentioned sailed at 2 o'clock on Saturday morning, for Fortress Monroe, where it is under-

The destination of the expedition is not publiely known. The Hartford Courant says that the force to be conveyed South by the steamer Constitution is the vanguard of Gen. Butler's dision, designed for the occupation of some point on the Southern coast; and that the troops on landclusions, and to apply the proper mode of action. the Southern coast; and that the troops on landing will form a camp of instruction and await reinforcements, and the steamer will return to Boston. Gen. Butler and staff are arranging to embark with about 6000 men, heavy artillery and a bark with about 6000 men, heavy artillery and a seige train, about the first of December, to join the vanguard, when he will pay his respects to office to have been sent from the State for the the vanguard, when he will pay his respects to one of the Southern cities.

stood the expedition under Gen. Butler is to take

its final departure.

New Music. We have received from the mu sic-publishing house of Oliver Ditson & Co., 227 Washington street, Boston, the following new music for the piano-forte: Gen. Scott's Grand Review March. Composed

Maj. Gen. McClellan's Grand March. " Ole Shadu," or the Song of the Contraband

By the author of " Darling Nelly Gray." " There are kind hearts everywhere." Ballad.

Minnie Clude. With variations. From Melo dies of the Day. By Charles Grobe. We have also received from the same publish

ers, "Winner's Perfect Guide for the Violin," containing, for practice, more than 150 operatic and popular airs : and "The Union Collection of Popular Duets, for Violin and Piano, arranged by S. Winner"-both of them excellent works for learners as well as for more advanced musicians.

THE ECLECTIC MAGAZINE for December completes its fifty-fourth volume. The number is embellished with portraits of Prince Napoleon and his wife, the Princess Clotilde. The leading article on the Life and Times of Chateaubriand, abounds with varied historic interest concerning this remarkable French statesman. The other articles embrace the cream of the English Maga- Regiments recruiting. zines and Reviews, among which are, Religious Companies of Artillery recruiting, and Political Centralization in France; Life of Wm. Scoresby; Equatorial Africa and its Inhabtants; The Constable of the Tower,—a tale of tragic interest—continued; The Elder Pliny; Concerning People of whom more might have been made; Continental Revolutions. W. II. been made; Continental Revolutions. W. H. make the aggregate of troops furnished by Maine Bidwell, Editor and Publisher, New York. Terms for the war, 16,611, independent of those who

HARPER'S MAGAZINE for December contains among its illustrated articles, the continuation of the Coast Rangers of California, by J. Ross Brown; Making Money-a description of the process of coinage at the U. S. Mint, Philadelphia: The Okayango River, from the adventures of Charles John Anderson in Africa; Orley Farm, by ry. The five additional regiments of infantry and Anthony Trollope; The Adventures of Philip, by Thackeray. The Editor's Drawer is also greatly the authority of the United States and the exenriched with humorous illustrations. For sale by A. Williams & Co., Boston, and Chas. A.

Pierce, Water street, Augusta.

ARTHUR'S HOME MAGAZINE for December is an exceedingly interesting number. The articles are sums: viz: all of an elevated, moral tone, the subjects selectall of an elevated, moral tone, the subjects selected being adapted to the wants of the family circle, teaching attractive lessons of truth and usefulness to young and old. The engravings are also very attractive and beautiful. The new volume for 1862 will contain serial stories from the pens of T. S. Arthur, and Miss Virginia F. Townsend. Published by T. S. Arthur & Co., Philadelphia. Terms \$2 per annum.

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE for November. Contents-Chronicles of Carlingford : The Doctor's State from the capacious funds of "Uncle Sam" Moores, Esq., of No. 11, Aroostook Co., has sent Family-No. II.; How the World Treats Discov- and there is about as much more still due from erers; Capt. Clutterbuck's Champagne-a West Indian Reminiscence-Part II.; Mr. Bucklin's Sciseen in our day, white crows, white robins, white entific Errors; Sir Cresswell Cresswell; The Stage of Weimar; The Inland Sea of Japan; The Cramming System; M. Ernest Renan; The Recantation; The Search; The late Earl of Eglinton. of the war. It now consists of fifty regiments, woodchucks. Last summer we found in that Republished by Leonard Scott & Co., 54 Gold exclusive of other detached companies and squadstreet. Terms \$3 per annum.

> contents of this number are as follows: Life of Puelley; Life, Enterprise and Peril in Coal Mines; The remnutability of Nature; Newton as a Scientification of Nature of Nat tific Discoverer; The Growth of English Poetry; In addition to these, there are five regiment Plutarch; Liqueation of the Poor; Alexis de Toc- of Regular Cavalry now in service, and one formqueville; Churc. Rates. Republished by L. ing at Pittsburg, Pa. Doubtless the total will Scott & Co., 54 Gold street New York. Terms be swelled by detached companies to nearly sixty \$3 per annum; with 2lackwood \$5; the four thousand! Reviews and Blackwood \$16.

> Messrs. Chisam & Cobb, Meonian Building, are among the most popular dealers in Clothing, Military Equipments and Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, in this section of the State. A Capt. Sampson, of Company D is chosen Major large proportion of the officers of the several regi. Capt. Capt. Colson, of Company C has resigned and rements which have rendezvoused in Augusta, have turned home. Adjutant Albert B. Hall, of this been fitted out by them in the most satisfactory city, has also resigned his position, and is now manner. Their energy and enterprise are deserv- attached to the staff of Gen. Howard Provost ing the amplest success.

Military Matters in Maine. Adjutant General Hodsdon has furnished for

Shepley, forming a portion of Gan. Butler's New publication, a complete statement of the number the steamer Forest City for New York. The following are the officers of the Regiment:

Service of the Government, It will be seen that Maine has nobly responded to the call upon her, furnishing in the space of seven months nearly 16,000 men for the purpose of the war. Head Quarters, Adj. Gen's Office.

Augusta, Nov. 20, 1861.

To His Excellency Israel Washburn, Jr., Go of Maine:

Pursuant to your request, this day made, 1

have the honor to submit the following return of Regiments and Corps of Volunteers raised in Maine for (and now in) the service of the United States, and those in process of organization. REGIMENTS AND CORPS COMPLETE FOR DUTY.

Name of Commander.	No. of Reg't and Letter of Corps.	Arm of Service.	Aggregate	Time of leaving the State.
Col. C. W. Roberts, "H. G. Staples, "H. G. Berry, "N. J. Jackson, "Abner Knowies, E. C. Mason, "Lee Strickland, "Rishworth Rich, G. L. Beale, J. C. Caldwell, Capt. J. D. Fessenden,	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 ACo	Infantry. do. do. do. do. do. do. do. do. do. So. So. So. So. So. So. So. So. So. S	1007 1143 1024 962 840 858 979 941	May 14. June 5. June 17. June 26. July 17. Aug 23. Sept 10. Sept 24. Oct. 6. Nov. 13. Nov. 13.

2d Maine-A full Company is being recruite it Bangor, and Lieut. Deane is also recruiting

for the Regiment.

Third—Capt. F. E. Heath, Lieut. Wiggin and
Waterville. Sergeant Howard are recruiting at Waterville. Bath, Augusta, and elsewhere.

Fourth—Full Company recently recruited, and Lieut. Gray and Capt. Bean are now recruiting.

Fifth—Major Scamman is recruiting a squad which is going forward soon. Sixth—Lieuts. Roberts and Stone are recruit ing at Corinth and Machias. Seventh-Capt. Channing and Lieut. Haskell

REGIMENTS NEARLY COMPLETED. Col. G. F. Shepley-12th Infantry-Organ leaving no adequate room for the comfortable ration complete; mustered into service, uniform transportation of Col. Shepley's command. Under these circumstances he declined to take his regiment on board. The soldiers accordingly took up their quarters in a large store-house on Atlantic wharf to await the consummation of other arrangements for their departure. Finally the everything ready for service, except arms, in It days. Regiment has been mustered into the service of the U.S. Aggregate, 1160; 1155 horses

REGIMENTS AND CORPS IN PROCESS OF ORGANIZATION

Col. NEAL Dow-13th Infantry-About 850

Col. F. S. Nickerson-14th Infantry-Abou Col. John McCluskey-15th Infantry-Abou

CAPT. DAVIS TILSON—1st Battery Light Artil lery—About half a Buttery recruited.

CAPT. E. W. THOMPSON—2d Battery of Light Artillery-About half a Battery recrui

OFFICERS NOT APPOINTED. 3d Battery do-About half recruited.

5th Battery do-Do. The foregoing statement, (together with the First Regiment with an aggregate of 769 men, who were mustered in for three months, and left

Regiments named.

In addition to the above statement of troops ent out of the State, Capt. Wentworth's command of Artillery, aggregate of fifty-eight was stationed by order of War Department at Fort McClarey, for the protection of Portsmouth Navy Yard, from April 30th to July 9th, when it was superseded by "A" company Artillery, command-ed by Capt. Ira Andrews, whose command was

reduced October 28th to an aggregate of forty, and mustered into U. S. service. Capt. James Staples, "B" company Artillery, was stationed at Fort Scammel July 22d, by order from War Department, for the protection of Portland harbor. October 29th his command was reduced to an aggregate of forty-two, and mustered into U. S. service.

A guard of forty men has been recruited at

Eastport, under direction of Secretary of War, for Fort Sullivan.

RECAPITULATION. Whole number (aggregate) raised for service in Regiment out of the State-three month's enrollment, Whole number (aggregate) raised for serthree years' chrollment, Fort McClarey from April 30th

to July 9th, Captain Wentworth's com-Served in Fort McClarey from July 9th, (aggregate,) erved in Fort Scammel from July 22d,

Capt. Staples' command, (aggregate,) Total in the field,

12th Regiment and Cavalry, complete, Guard at Eastport,

In reference to the Regiments and Companies filled to the maximum in three weeks, and will have enlisted in other States. I have the honor to be, very respectfully.

JOHN L. HODSDON, Adj't Gen'l.

ten regiments from this State were raised, organized and equipped, by Legislative authority, and the expenses paid directly from the State treasuthe regiment of cavalry, are raised directly upon penses are paid from the Federal treasury. The money for that purpose has been procurred from Washington through the agency of Jas. G. BLAINE, Esq., and in all embraces the following

440.000

In August last Hon. Samuel H. Blake of Ban. gor obtained from the U.S. Treasury \$200,000 in part payment of the sums advanced by Maine in equipping her first ten regiments. Altogether, therefore, \$805,000 have been received in this

No More Cavalry Wanted. Orders have been received from the War Department that no mor vice is deemed sufficiently large for the purposes rons, the number, including those in service and forming, divided among the States as follows:

pondent of the Kennebec Journal states that Lt. Marshal of Washington.

Army Correspondence.

We make extracts from a private letter received from Lt. Henry Sewall of the 9th Maine Reg- Letters from the 7th Regiment---No. 9. iment, now on duty at Port Royal, giving some interesting items of information of affairs in DEAR FARMER :- We left our camp at Kalorame camp, and also respecting the perilous voyage from Fortress Monroe to South Carolina. The on Friday the 8th inst., and marched through

HILTON'S HEAD, PORT ROYAL, S. C., ?

Letter from Port Royal.

were parties of the "quality" from Savannah

their whole force.

It was a grand sight to see the Wabash and the Susquehanna sail up boldly under the guns of Fort Walker, and the gunboats also creeping along for a position where their guns might tell.

When the cannonading ceased and it was known the day was ours, such joyful sounds were never they go out about two miles from camp, towards heard by me before. Cheer after cheer resound-ing from ship to ship—the din of battle was noth-ing to it. I expected to be very much excited, but so far as I can judge, I was perfectly cool.
Our ship was nearest the fight. Gen. Wright came on board and ordered us to move back, sayguns to bear upon us we should go to the d-1

escape on board our ship Coatzacoalcos. That was truly a terrible night. I hope it may never be my fate to witness the like again. Just think of it. Eleven hundred souls on board, and as was leaking and the water gaining on the pumps.

I was standing on deck in the stern of the ship crossed the fields to a billside where a large trace eside the flag-staff, when the order was shouted,

1. Colons of the colons, in the colons of th

5. Col. Wilcox, First Michigan regiment.
6. Col. Woodruff, Second Kentucky regiment.
7. Lieut. Col. Nefft Second Kentucky regiment. Lieut. Col. Bowman, Pennsylvania regiment. 9. Maj. Revere, Twentieth Massachusetts regiment 10. Maj. Potter, Thirty-eighth New York regiment 11. Maj. Vodges, United States First Artillery. 12. Capt. Geo. W. Rockwood, Fifteenth Massach

14. Capt. Francis J. Keffer, California regiment. vindicate its dignity and authority by hanging a sound Union lecture :" the pirates convicted under our laws, let the con-

sequences be what they may. By the following from the Washington corres-By the following from the Washington correstake the liberty of writing you a few lines phonopondence of the New York *Herald*, it will be seen graphically. If you are able to make out my let-

The Government has decided that Mason and ance is received that Colonel Corcoran and the other officers now in the hands of the rebels, shall receive the treatment due to their rank and posi-tion as prisoners of war taken on the field of battle, according to the usages of all civilized na-

mination to hang every prisoner duly convicted of piracy on the high seas, whether he hails from North or the South, from England or any other foreign nation; and that they will hold the prisoners now in captivity, including Slidell, Mason and Faulkner, responsible for any barbarities which may be practiced upon the prisoners of war confined in Southern prisons."

are in bonds will be its own sufficient reward to (See Job xxxix: 19-25.)

of all types, probably between 150 and 200 cases.

There have been some 30 deaths in this town and No. 5, since the middle of August. There have been three deaths in each of three families. In five other families there have been two deaths each. It is hoped that the disease is now about.

The mining in mass and with such precision, their bayonets flashing in the sun. The encampments in sight in all directions, on the hillsides, among the trees, and in the valleys, form canvass cities and villages busy with life and animation.

The printer made me say a separater thing last each. It is hoped that the disease is now abat. The printer made me say a senseless thing last

CAMP MARSHALL, NEAR LEWINSVILLE, Va., Nov. 2, 1861.

tomac to "Chain Bridge" (which is a wooder structure resting on piers:) here we halted to let I arrived in camp last evening at 7 o'clock, having been on picket duty with our company (C) some six miles distant. We were the advance picket in this direction, the head quarters of the guard being at a small Episcopal chapel in one of the most romantic spots I ever saw. Near it is a beautiful cemetery, containing a splendid tomb, which I noticed by the inscription belonged to an ancient family of Kirks. This island is about truesty miles love by seven which I noticed by the inscription is land is about truesty miles love by seven which I noticed by the whole regiment, and we marched gaily on and across the bridge, many of the men singing "In Dixie's land, &c.," with enthusiasm. When the band reached the Virginia side of the bridge it struck up "Yankee" ed to an ancient family of Kirks. This island is about twenty miles long by seven wide, and very loodle;" and as the companies trod for the first fertile. Any thing will grow here. Cotton and time the "sacred soil," they gave three rousing corn are the principal productions. Orange trees are quite common here; I have plucked a few from the trees, and they were delicious. Sweet potatoes also in any quantity to be had for the We have not yet occupied all the island, but soldier's road to Camp Griffin, the encampment are daily extending our pickets. As far as we have gone we find the rebels have left every thing behind them. Not a white resident of the island miles, and pitched our tents by moonlight on the remains, so far as we can judge. Such a stamped was never seen before, at least, in my expede was never seen before, at least, in my experience. The contrabands inform us that there we were visited by the boys of the 47th Pennsylvanian and the stamped was never before the stamped with the boys of the 47th Pennsylvanian and the stamped was never before the stamped with the boys of the 47th Pennsylvanian and the stamped was never before the stamped with the boys of the 47th Pennsylvanian and the stamped was never before the stamped with the boys of the 47th Pennsylvanian and the stamped was never before the stamped with the stamp we were visited by the boys of the 47th Pennsylwho came down to witness the fight and our de- vania Regiment, who brought us hot coffee in struction. From appearances they had not the great abundance; and it was most gladly reslightest idea of being beaten. We have reason to believe that many of the fugitives were drowned in leaving the ferry. Had we known the actual position of the ferry, depth of water, &c., our gunboats might have completely destroyed seems to be the kindest and most brotherly feelings between all the soldiers of the different regi-

they go out about two miles from camp, towards Vienna. This brigade is in the advance towards Fairfax Court House; so you see we have a post

Col. Mason arrived in camp last night, and at ing we should have ample opportunity to smell powder without placing ourselves in danger need-lessly. He said if the enemy should bring their specting every part of the camp and acquainting himself with its details. He says but little, yet I presume you must have heard of our narrow seems to be doing just what ought to be done.

of it. Eleven hundred souls on board, and as wave after wave swept over us, expecting and believing each would be the last of our noble ship and us. Thanks to the Ruler of all things, we were saved. The ship rode the gale, and when morning dawned we saw the terrible danger we had passed through. Nor then was our danger over. The waves still ran very high, the ship was leaking and the water gaining as the aways.

crossed the fields to a hillside where a large tract of oak woodlands had been felled, and from which "Haul down the flag and run her up union down!" I must say then, and for the first time, with little trouble we procured a supply of most a cold perspiration and shiver went all over me. excellent fuel. It seemed too bad to destroy such The Wabash soon ran down to us, and ordered us to run into still water near the shore, which a rebel; but the safety of the camp probably dewas done.

And now here we are safe on dry land. As- pended upon its being laid low, as it would have onishing as it may be, I was never in better afforded a grand shelter to an attacking party. cealth in my life. I certainly did not expect it. What desolation follows the track of an army, let health in my life. I certainly did not expect it. I have been exposed to night dews, and encamped on the bare ground, with nothing but my blanket for a covering and my cap for a pillow, and waked up in the morning a little stiff, of course, but well and hearty. We have had several deaths but well and hearty. We have had several deaths army! How cruel and reckless the men that in our regiment and two burials at sea. They were hurled Virginia into the vortex of the rebellion. REBEL RETALIATION. The rebel authorities are what?-to propagate an institution that has de-

ared by due process of law of the crime of piraricted b ev. One of these privateersmen has been convict- ent clothing and provisions. We do have plenty getting upon terra firma, and making his way fantry, 2 batteries and 1 regiment of cavalry; d in Philadelphia, and sentenced to death, and to eat, and, for the most part as far as I can home, receiving no other harm from the adven- General Smith's division-10 regiments of thirteen others captured on board the Savannah, learn, the men are comfortably clothed; of course are now awaiting trial in New York. By order with such an immense army to supply we cannot fright, which will no doubt be remembered by 3 batteries and 1 regiment of cavalry; General fright, which will no doubt be remembered by 3 batteries and 1 regiment of cavalry; General cers of expect the Government to ke their prisoners to be held as portages, and directour patriotic friends at home for many articles of tion given for their imprisonment and execution clothing that are necessary to our efficient workas felons, whenever a similar penalty is inflicted ing; we are fighting and working for them and upon the pirates in our possession. The follow- we expect them to exert themselves in our behalf; ing is a list of the officers selected for the pur- but we also expect to endure privation, and we are just the boys to do it! And we want no sym-1. Colonel Corcoran, Sixty-ninth New York, for pathy from those who are doing all they can to weaken the power of the Government; if they have so much commisseration for us, let them show it by sustaining us and the Government!

While in Baltimore I received from a friend the following copy of a short-hand letter received by a gentleman in Cecil county, Maryland. The writer of it was a man by the name of Harris, as I learn, a bookbinder in Bangor. I think it a good plan to "show up" all traitors, so I send it to you. My friend says: "Enclosed you will find the copy of a short-hand letter brother L. We do not believe that the rebel government received a few days ago. As a literary curiosity will dare to put its barbarous threat into execu- it has caused us much amusement; in a patriotic tion. The action taken by them is doubtless in- point of view, some indignation. In the original tended as a shrewd ruse to save the necks of their there was a portrait of J. C. Breckinridge on the own men from the halter, if possible, by exciting front page. I hope it was because Mr. Harris fears for the safety of the more important prison- could find no one to sympathize with him in Baners in their possession. This is a game, however, gor that he had to hunt up an unknown corres at which two can play. The recent capture of pondent in Maryland, hoping that he might Mason and Slidell, and the possession of other im- chance to be a congenial spirit; but he hit upon portant hostages, is a sufficient guaranty for the the wrong person when he addressed the language good treatment of the Federal prisoners, and we of treason to Lloyd Balderston. I do not know think no fears need be entertained in regard to that L. will deem the letter worthy of an answer: them. In the meantime, our Government should but I urged him to write and give the gentleman

BANGOR, Me., Sept. 23d, 1861. M. L. Balderston—Dear Sir: Seeing your name in the "American Phonetic Catalogue," I that our Government has already taken action in ter I hope you may deem it worthy of an answer. The one absorbing topic in our State is war ("ery havoc and let loose the dogs of war,") and Slidell shall be treated in all respects, as to confinement and fare, like criminals guilty of the highest crimes against the law, until full assurbighest crimes against the law against the for what object it puzzles one to find out. It cannot be that the North with 18,000,000 expects erland with 3,000,000. I have yet to learn that continued chastisement produces obedience. I am of the notion that fighting will serve to work out disunion rather than union: it is a sad state of things to make the best of it. I know not full notions, for fear some evil genii, h the sightless couriers of the air, would make sad work of it. I think I will now bring my letter

to a close; hoping to hear from you soon,
I remain, yours truly. 13th. We have had a grand drill of the division under the command of Gen. Hancock to-day. At

half past twelve the regiments forming Col. Tay-THANKSGIVING FOR THE PRISONERS. Our friend lor's brigade were on the move, our regiment fall-Hatch, the Sheriff of the County, a lover of crea- ing into the line. We marched west about two ture comforts himself—as his rotund figure and miles to the encampments nearest Lewinsville, cheerful face bear testimony—was not unmindful where we went through several battalion moveof the prisoners under his charge, on Thanksgiv- ments, forming "oblique square" by regiments, ing Day. We understand there are some forty coming to the guard against cavalry kneeling in occupants of the county jail in this city, all of the front rank, and firing by the rear, &c. Ayer's whom were furnished by him with a generous battery formed on our right and gave us some fine Thanksgiving dinner, consisting of roast turkeys, specimens of rapid firing. Mott's battery was geese, plum-puddings and pies. The enjoyments also on the field. Several squadrons of cavalry of this goodly festival are certainly enhanced by made some furious charges, yelling loud enough the knowledge that all classes of our fellow-men- to frighten any civilized regiments, and shaking however unfortunate or criminal—are favored the ground with their thundering tread. I can with the means of participating in them. The now appreciate Job's description of the warconsciousness of doing a good deed to those who horse, when "he smelleth the battle afar off."

There were fifteen regiments of infantry on the Patten, writes to the Aroostook Pioneer that the diptheria has been fatally prevalent in that town since August last. He says:

"I don't know how many cases there have been of all types, probably between 150 and 200 cases. There have been some 30 deaths in this town and No. 5, since the middle of August. There have been some 30 deaths in this town and No. 5, since the middle of August. There have been some 30 deaths in this town and No. 5, since the middle of August. There have been some 30 deaths in this town and No. 5, since the middle of August. There have been some 30 deaths in this town and No. 5, since the middle of August. There are numerous other illustrations, and the literary contributions are quite interesting. L. A. Godey, Philadelphia, a division drill now every day. It is a grand exquite interesting. L. A. Godey, Philadelphia, publisher. Terms \$3 per annum.

Dr. Lighthill. Those afflicted with diseases of the eye and ear, or suffering under catagorial variable person as Postmaster, who will give the required bonds. Letters designated as the contributions are quite interesting. L. A. Godey, Philadelphia, a back commission to Gen. Sherman to be filled with the name of a suitable person as Postmaster, who will give the required bonds. Letters designated as the contributions are quite interesting. L. A. Godey, Philadelphia, a back commission to Gen. Sherman to be filled as a blank commission to Gen. Sherman to be filled as a blank commission to gen. Sherman to be filled as a blank commission to gen. Sherman to be filled as a blank commission to gen. Sherman to be filled as a blank commission to gen. Sherman to be filled as a blank commission to gen. Sherman to be filled as a blank commission to gen. Sherman to be filled as a blank commission to gen. Sherman to be filled as a blank commission to gen. Sherman to be filled as a blank commission to gen. Sherman to be filled as a blank commission to gen. Sherman to be filled as a blank commission to gen. Sherman to be filled as a blank commission to gen. S field, and when formed in line of battle they made able bridal attire. There are numerous other endorsed on each due three of

week. Instead of marching from Washington to Dec 19th.

Kalorama "without eating once," it should have been without resting once. We do not need to eat more than half a dozen times in marching four

miles!

Col. Mason is doing a good thing for our regiment in the way of discipline; he is just the man we need, and is a thorough military man.

We need, and is a thorough military man.

We receive them half a dozent than a dozent than a property of the state of th Georgetown, and along the North bank of the Po-

MASON AND SLIDELL AT FORT WARREN. The U. S. steam frigate San Jacinto, Capt. Wilkes, having on board the rebel Commissioners, Mason and Slidell, arrived in Boston harbor on Saturday morning last, and anchored near Fort Warren. The San Jacinto was boarded at 11 o'clock by Capt. McKim, U.S. Quartermaster, in the steamer May Queen, and the prisoners were conveyed on board of her and landed at the Fort.

The Boston Journal mays: Marshal Murray and his assistant, with Lieut. Fairfax, of the steamer, accompanied Messrs. Mason and Slidell, and their two friends, Eustis and McFarland, on board the tug, and to the fort. The party went into the little cabin aft in the tug, where Mason kept up a show of monchalance which was very manifestly forced. Slidell is described to us to have been very deeply affected and Marshal Murray and his assistant, with Lieut. cribed to us to have been very deeply affected and despondent. He looked pale and dejected, and despondent. He looked pale and dejected, and never uttered a word all the way from the ship to the landing place. The other prisoners were evidently not in the highest spirits; in fact, only for the opaque sunshine of Mason's manner, the aspect of mind of the four prisoners was as wintry as well as well aspect of mind of the four prisoners was as wintry as well as Greenland. Mason was rather querulous con-ing national flags to throw out as cerning the taste of our climate, and blamed its

breath as a most unpleasant thing, which subject constituted the burden of his conversation. On landing at the wharf there was no extra guard seen on duty-no more ceremony, in fact, than what any common visitor may provoke by his landing there. Lieut. Fairfax, Capt McKim, Marshal Murray and his aid, walked up to the sally-port of the fort along with the prisoners, who were there received by Col. Dimmick, but with what ceremony the reporter could not glean. The prisoners are lodged in the officers' barracks on the right of the entrance to the fort, and we learn have monopolized quarters which some of

THE STONE FLEETS. A large number of old vessels have been purchased by the Government, sels have been purchased by the Government, and sent South laden with stone, for the purpose truction of bridges in East Tennessee. Two of of being sunk at the entrances to principal rebel harbors. Another fleet of vessels, consisting built. The railroad managers are using every built. The railroad managers are using every principally of whalers at New Bedford, Nantucket and New London are being purchased. The
New York Commercial says it may be safely conlially at Knoxville. Parson Brownlow had left for cluded that the principal Southern ports will in parts unknown. Five hundred Unionists were rea few weeks be rendered inaccessible and the nea few weeks be rendered inaccessible and the necessity for opening new ports rendered imperative. The fleet at present in course of preparation will be equal to the one which has just sailed, and will probably be sufficient to hermetically seal the largest of the Southern ports. The mode of operations is described as follows:

Gen. Josiah Anderson, a prominent East Tennessee rebel politician, was killed at the polls on election day. Several skirmiches between Unionis's and Secessionists are reported from various points in East Tennessee.

The explosion of the large gun at Columbus killed eight men, including three officers. General Polk was laid up several days by its concus-

In the bottom of each ship a hole was bored. diameter, with a valve so fixed that, though perfectly safe for a long voyage, it can be quickly removed. It is calculated that the ship will be filled and sunk to the bottom in twenty minutes after the removal of this valve. To provide against accidental jamming of the valves each vessel is furnished with two augurs of the proper size. The crews consist of six men each, who will be taken off by men-of-war who will accompany the expedition, after the vessels are sunk. Each Captain received sealed orders on sailing, not to be opened till the pilot left his vessel.

hurled Virginia into the vortex of the rebellion, and made her historic fields the theatre of war—for what?—to propagate an institution that has deprived her of schools free labor well cultivated by the propagate and institution that has described by the propagate and propagate and institution that has described by the propagate and p Rebel Retaliation. The rebel authorities are threatening a barbarous retaliation upon the prisoners taken by them in battle, in return for whatever may be done by us to the privateersmen captured that the traitors at the North of the privateersmen captured that the traitors at the North of the privateersmen captured the privateersmen captured threatening a barbarous retaliation upon the prisoners taken by them in battle, in return for whatever may be done by us to the privateersmen captured threatening a barbarous retaliation upon the privateersmen that the privateersmen captured threatening a barbarous retaliation upon the privateersmen that the privateersmen captured threatening a barbarous retaliation upon the privateersmen that the privateersmen captured threatening a barbarous retaliation upon the privateersmen the privateersmen captured threatening a barbarous retaliation upon the privateersmen that the privateersmen captured threatening a barbarous retaliation upon the privateersmen that the privateersmen captured threatening a barbarous retaliation upon the privateersmen that the privateersmen captured threatening a barbarous retaliation upon the privateersmen that the privateersmen captured threatening a barbarous retaliation upon the privateersmen that the privateersmen captured threatening a barbarous retaliation upon the privateersmen that the privateersmen captured threatening a barbarous retaliation upon the privateersmen that the privateersmen captured threatening a barbarous retaliation upon the privateersmen that the privateersmen captured the

son, Esq., appointed to receive subscriptions to the National Loan, informs us that sixty thousand dellars have been taken in this sixty. The sand dollars have been taken in this city. The cavalry, making a total of 76 regiments of subscriptions have been greatly stimulated during ry, 17 batteries and 7 regiments of cavalry-perthe past few days in consequence of the cheering news of recent Union victories. On Wednesday succeeding the publication of the full accounts viewed on this continent. They were all fully from Port Royal the sales over the counter of the sub-treasury in New York were \$210,000, and forty rounds of cartridges. Every division was sub-treasury in New York were \$210,000, and large amounts were taken at the various city of the service might be represented. The general

of the children of Mr. Hilman Johnston, and one a sou of James Thorne, of Wayne Village, ventured upon the ice of the pond near by. The ice broke and let them all in. Mr. Thorne's son was drowned. The ider of the Johnston boys held troops, who had been in camp near Drummonddrowned. The elder of the Johnston boys held on to the ice and also kept hold of his brother until assistance came to his relief; but the younger lile assistance came to his prompt and energetic aid of Dr. Stanley, of Win-throp, who happened to be in the neighborhood, and forced into the rebel service, they rebelled, he was resuscitated.

EXCURSION FROM BANGOR TO AUGUSTA. There will be a grand railroad excursion from Bangor to Augusta, on Wednesday of this week. The objects of the excursion will be to witness a grand nes jects of the excursion will be to witness a grand parade of the Cavalry regiment in full uniform, shell, which routed the rebels. Still further up together with the various evolutions of cavalry another battery was discovered and engaged. The drill, including a grand and magnificent charge rebels were again routed with a number killed. in order of battle, a spectacle well worth coming From Port Royal-- Another Expedition Preto see. If the weather proves favorable we shall expect to see an immense attendance of people on

At the Clothing and Tailoring establishment of Patten & Austin, in this city, the most Webster, Cahawba, Oriental, Matanzas, Marion, fashionable and fastidious may be suited. Upon Philadelphia, Potomac, Ben Deford, Parkersburg their counters and shelves are displayed a rich and elegant assortment of Cloths and Military and Furnishing Goods, not surpassed by any other catablishment in the State, and the obliging and There is sufficient cotton here and on Pope Island, gentlemanly proprietors are unwearied in their unginned, to make three thousand bales, and the efforts to satisfy their customers and obtain the corn houses are filled to the top, say ten thousand bushels in the ear. patronage of the public. See their advertisement.

at Halifax, writes a letter to the Belfast Journal doned his position at Cassville and is moving denying the charges made against him of being doned his position at Ocean at Neosho. About 400 of in the service of the Southern Confederacy. Some- his army, under Gen. Harris' force was principal to the Southern Confederacy. thing more than his unsupported denial will be pally cavalry and Indians. Gen. Lane was necessary, we is agine, to acquit him of the charge of complicity with the rebels. The assertions of place between his and Harris' forces. a man accused of an infamous crime are not usually regarded as conclusive evidence of his inno-necession and united the State with the Southern Confederacy,

TRI-WEEKLY JOURNAL AND AGE. The publish-the Confederate Congress. JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Nov. 22. Passengers by ers of the Kennebec Journal and Age will as usual issue their tri-weekly publications during the coming session of the Legislature. They will be issued upon alternate days, thus affording a daily report of proceedings. The session will be one of much more than usual interest, and those who desire to be posted should subscribe for one or both of the Legislative papers.

continues to make his magazine especially attractive to ladies. The fashion plate in the December number presents several varieties of fashion-

hill has returned to this city and may be found at the Stanley House. He will remain here until Dec 19th.

Another Surrender of Rebel Treeps.

Baltimore, Nov. 21. Intelligence has just been received from the eastern shore of Virginis that the rebels in Northampton county, to the number of 1800, have laid down their arms, and

The Re cord of the War.

Later from Port Royal.

Everything was quiet. The troops had been all stationed, and the men were well.

Several visits had been made to Beaufort by a

regiment or so, but retired, leaving the place de There has been no communication from the op-

posite side of the island confirming the rumor that the Union pickets had been attacked. The stores and ordinance had nearly all been landed.

The Atlantic brings a number of secession tro

phies, and one bale of cotton.

New York, Nov. 19. Advices per Atlantic,

Reported Exchange of Prisoners.

New York, Nov. 19. (Washington special dispatch.) The Republican asserts on positive information that a number of rebel prisoners have been taken from the military prisons in this city and sent to Fortress Monroe to be exchanged for Federal prisoners held by the rebels. The action is supposed to indicate the intention of the government to authorize regular exchange of prison-Rebei Estimate of their Lon at Relmant

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 19. The Memphis Appeal of the 13th acknowledges a loss at Belmont of 625 killed, wounded and missing, and reports the Fed-Items of Southern News. The Appeal says the journey from Richmond to

effort to keep up commun

Sion.
Governor Harris of Tennessee, in a proclamainto which was fitted a lead pipe five inches in diameter, with a valve se fixed that, though per-

We understand that a son of Artemas Lib- Grand Review of the Army of the Potomac

Gen. Wise is convalescent

batteries and Deckett's regiment of mounted rifl haps in all about 69,000 men, forming only a por-tion of the Army of the Potomac.

largest body of troops ever re-This was the appearance of the troops and their movements elicited the highest commendation from all the

Baltimore, Nov. 20. Information received at

through the country, and when received in the and the commanding officers were compelled to disband their whole forces.

Rebels Routed on the Tennessee River. PADUCAH, Ky., Nov. 20. The gunboat Cones-toga went on an exploring expedition up the Tensee river yesterday, and discovered a rebel bat-

New York, Nov. 20. The Times' Port Royal correspondent says the fleet is to be divided, and the following transports are to convey six thou-

DENIAL. Albert Pilsbury, Esq., the ex-consul Rolla, Mo. Nov. 21. Advices from the south-The rebel State Legislature, in session at

From Missouri.

and elected General Rains one of the Senators

Postal Arrangements with Port Royal. WASHINGTON, Nov. 21. The Post Office Department to-day received information that 15,000 letters had reached New York from Hilton Head GODEY'S LADIES' BOOK for December. Godey by the last arrival at that city, J. H. Sears, who is acting as Postmaster under military authority, having forwarded them without pre-payment of postage. The Postmaster General that they be sent to their respective

the federal troops county, as well as

NEW YORK, No says that North (egates representa clared a provision repudiated the sec ing her loyalty an of the United Stat Marble Nash Ta Governor of the proclamation for a gressional Distri Wednesday, the 2

WASHINGTON, N sion, including the Brooks and Bran Friedman's cavalr by Gen. Smith. ments were dra tillery occupying man's cavalry hav make a charge. To opened fire, which division for near tual battle being Ayre's battery, took part in the were closed by a c ry on a fancied col Both the review as highest degree cr in discipline and

New York, Nov from George Fran stating that the ni of the old Lisbon at Frith, a few mil of arms and mun the next day for T mated value of the prises everything \$25,000 men. The are given, as well cers. Mr. Train o tor, and who recon the look out for he He states in ad ment recently sold including the Car of them to the Besides these acquin treaty for the P India men-of-was power each. The Expedition

NEW YORK, NOV Eastern Virginia s rebel officers-a and seven cannon, traces of disloyalt both counties.
The Herald's Bal received news yes Va., was complete forces, Col. Smith. Northampton cour Dix, Flag officer G coast under close very likely to be in Formidable Prepa FORTRESS MONR have arrived from sumed an unusual Formidable pre

A letter receive to operate on the making rapid pro Fenriul Mortali WASHINGTON, N of Wednesday confederate army that fever and black me

operations, the the The ferry boats heavily armed.

ing Green, Ky. miles south of Ra largely reinforced A Charleston ports the freight ing almost hour more general and hood is deserted b dren of those in hatteries on Savar

ful mortality am

Particulars of TIPTON, Mo .. ! town, consisting left. The town nearly all the re Message of Jeff WASHINGTON, N of Wednesday, con

rebel Congress

army are soon to approaching winte volunteers to our After more th pancy of our soil, have been added in high terms of conducted the war leled difficulties, v

ed into that State their occupation which would have in the contest-a by necessity of se people of Kentuc so far, and promi To the extent the the government i out interest, and

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North Carolina. NEW YORK, Nov. 21. A letter from Hatteras says that North Carolina, by a convention of del-Blockade of Charleston Harbor by the egates representing forty-five counties, has de-clared a provisional government and has entirely repudiated the secession acts of the State, reaffirming her loyalty and devotion to the Constitution of the United States.

of the United States.

Marble Nash Taylor was appointed provisional
Governor of the State, and he has issued his

Disorganization of Rebel Forces in Virproclamation for an election in the Second Congressional District, which will be held on Wednesday, the 27th inst.

Review of Gen. Smith's Division. Washington, Nov. 22. General Smith's division, including the brigades of Generals Hancock, Brooks and Brannon, and Mott's batteries, and Friedman's cavalry, was reviewed this afternoon by Gen. Smith. After passing in review the regiments were drawn up in line of battle, the artillery occupying prominent points, and Friedman's cavalry having been posted in a position to make a charge. The infantry and artillery first opened fire, which was continued by the entire division for nearly an bour, movements as in actual battle being observed. They imagined the enemy to be in the direction of Lewinsville. Ayre's battery, which occupied Smooth Hill, took part in the engagement. The exercises were closed by a charge from Friedman's cavalry on a fancied column of the enemy's ipānutry. Both the review and the sham battle were in the Washington, Nov. 22. General Smith's divi-sion, including the brigades of Generals Hancock,

New York, Nov. 23. The Herald has a letter from George Francis Train, dated London, 9th stating that the night before the Gladiator, one of the old Lisbon screw steamers, took on board at Frith, a few miles below London, a full cargo of arms and munitions of war, and was cleared the next day for Teneriffe and Nassau. The estimated value of the cargo is \$300,000, and it comprises everything necessary for the equipment of \$25,000 men. The names of all parties concerned are given, as well as those of the captain and officers. Mr. Train communicated these particulars to Capt. Marchand of the war steamer James Adger, who is now on the watch for the Gladiator. tor, and who recommends our cruisers to be on

tor, and who recommends our cruisers to be on the look out for her on this side.

He states in addition that the English government recently sold nine condemned sloops-of-war, including the Carysfort, to a party who disposed of them to the Confederate Navy Department. Besides these acquisitious, the secessionists are in treaty for the Punjaub and Assaye, two East India men-of-war of 1800 tons and 800 horse power cach.

The Expedition into Enstern Virginia.

New York, Nov. 24. A Baltimore special to New York, Nov. 24. A Baltimore special to be furnished this week. The mortars are already cast and awaiting shipment from Pittsburg.

Baltimore, 25. Capt. Halari, of the 17th Mass, regiment, returned from Drummonton, Accomac county, Va., headquarters of Gen. Lock-wood, reports that after passing Newton he met with various obstructions in the way by the obstruction of bri.ges and trees being thrown across

both counties.

The Herald's Baltimore dispatch says Gon. Dix received news yesterday that the disorganization of the rebel forces in the county of Northampton, the rebel forces in the county of Northampton, works, had made his escape and eluded the most Va., was complete. The commander of the rebel forces, Col. Smith, was attempting to escape with some of his officers, from the lower extremity of Northampton county, but by the orders of Gen. Dix, Flag officer Goldsborough had put the whole coast under close watch, so that their escape is very likely to be intercepted.

in the last twenty-four hours. Old Point has assumed an unusually bustling appearance.

Formidable preparations are making for active operations, the theatre of which is undisclosed. The ferry boats in Hampton Roads are being heavily armed.

A number of rebels were arrested last night who were on their way to join Price's army.

readiness to proceed on its way.

Fearful Mortality among the Rebel troops.

Message of Jeff Davis to the Rebel Congress.

Washington, Nov. 23d. The Richmond papers of Wednesday, contain Jeff Davis' message to the rebel Congress. He says the operations of the army are soon to be partially interrupted by the approaching winter. They have afforded protection to the country and shed lustre upon its arms, through the trying vicissitudes of more than one arduous campaign, which entitle the

volunteers to our praise and gratitude.

After more than seven months of war, the enemy have not only failed to extend their occupancy of our soil, but new States and Territories retary Seward:

"Hop. William H. Seward. Secretary of State.

to soize them in the streets of London would have been as well founded as that to apprehend them where they were taken. Had they been malefactors, and citizens even of the United States, they would not have been arrested on a British ship on British soil, unless under the express provisions of the treaty, and according to the forms therein provided for the extradition of criminals.

Davis says he has caused evidence to be collected which proves completely the utter inefficiency as econd amputation necessary.

ed which proves completely the utter inefficiency of the proclaimed blockade of the Southern coast, and shall direct it to be laid before such governand shall direct it to be laid before such governments as shall afford the means of being heard. But although they should be benefited by the enforcement of this law, so solemnly declared by the great powers of Europe, we are not dependent on that enforcement for the successful prosecution of the war. As long as hostilities continue, the Confederate States will exhibit a steadily increascapacity to furnish their troops with food, clothings.

ALARM AT THE South. A Charleston correspondent of the Richmond Whig writes as follows: "The unexpected failure of our shore batteries at Bay Point and Hilton Head to demolish at least one of the attacking vessels has sadly shaken the popular confidence in the efficiency of our guns against the monster frigates and iron elad gunboats, which they may have again to encounter,

Zatest Telegraphic News.

Rebels. SECRETARY CAMERON'S REPORT. REMOVAL OF THE REBEL SEAT OF ginia.

PRICE'S ARMY IN MISSOURI. NEW YORK, 20th. The Herald's Washington

Both the review and the sham battle were in the highest degree creditable to Gen. Sailt's division, and showed that he has rapidly progressed in discipline and efficiency.

Sailing of another Rebel Steamer from English Cameron's distinct avowal of his policy of placing arms in the hands of slaves willing to use

ble there.
Sr. Louis, 25th. The work of the Mortar fleet

New York, Nov. 24. A Baltimore special to the Herald states that dispatches to Gen. Dix from Eastern Virginia announce the capture of three rebel officers—a captain and two lieutenants— New York, Nov. 21.

the Herald states that dispatches to Gen. Dix from Eastern Virginia announce the capture of three rebel officers—a captain and two lieutenants—and seven cannon, all new and in good order. All braces of disloyalty seem to have disappeared in traces of disloyalty seem to have disappeared in the road. Some were quite.

the road. Some were quite.

marched around. He found deserted earthworks, but no guns, at Oak Hill. Between there and Drummonton another battery was found, in which eight guns were mounted, but entirely deserted; another earthwork, deserted, eight miles

works, had made his escape and eluded the most diligent search. A captain and two lieutenants had been captured. The disbanded militia all contended that they were forced to take up arms against their will. Not a single individual acknowledging himself a secessionist had been encountered. The Unionists, who are evidently numerous have not the limit of the contended in the contende Formidable Preparations at Fortress Monroe.
FORTRESS MONROE, Nov. 23. Several regiments have arrived from Baltimore and Annapolis within the last twenty-four hours. Old Point has assumed an unusually bustling appearance.

The Mississippi Flotilla.

A letter received here to-day from Flag Officer Foote, who has command of the Flotilla which is to operate on the Mississippi, states that he is making rapid progress and will soon have it in readiness to proceed on its way. ing towards Sedalia.

Washington, Nov. 23. The Richmond papers of Wednesday contain despatches from the Confederate army that small pox, violent typhoid fever and black measles are prevailing with fearful mortality among the rebel troops near Bowling Green, Ky. Floyd's army had retreated four miles south of Raleigh. The Federals had been largely reinforced.

The Panic in Charleston and Savannah.

A Charleston dispatch, dated 17th inst., re-A Charleston dispatch, dated 17th inst., reports the freight trains for the interior are leaving almost hourly. In Savannah the panic is more general and decided. The whole neighborhood is deserted by the exodus of wives and children of those in arms at Fort Pulaski and the batteries on Savannah river.

Particulars of the Burning of Warsaw.

Tiptos, Mo., Nov. 24th. The burning of the principal part of the town of Warsaw is confirmed by a gentleman who arrived from that vicinity this evening. The main business portion of the town, consisting of one large block and several smaller ones, were in flames when the gentleman who art beatening and the demand and the demand the dema town, consisting of one large block and several smaller ones, were in flames when the gentleman left. The town being scattered, it is probable nearly all the residences escaped. The destruction is supposed to be the work of rebels.

Message of Jeff Davis to the Rebel Congress.

pancy of our soil, but new States and Territories have been added to our Confederacy. He speaks in high terms of the people of Missouri who have conducted the war, in the face of almost unparalleled difficulties, with a spirit and success alike worthy of themselves and the great cause in which they struggled.

Of Kentucky, he says, our armies were marched into that State to repel the enemy and prevent their occupation of certain strategetic points, which would have given them great advantages in the contest—a step which was justified not only by necessity of self-defense on the part of the Confederate States, but also by a desire to aid the people of Kentucky.

As to the financial system it has worked well As to the financial system it has worked well so far, and promises good results for the future. To the extent that treasury notes may be issued, the government is enabled to borrow money without interest, and thus facilitate the conduct of the way.

he was hiding behind the steamer's smoke-stack.', use of our resources it would be difficult to fix a NEXT YEAR'S FRUIT CROP. The Farmington use of our resources it would be diffcult to fix a limit to the period during which we could conduct the war against the adversary whom we now encounter. The very efforts which he makes to desolate and invade us must exhauat his means whilst they serve to complete the circle, and diversify the productions of our industrial system. The distinguished gentlemen, whom with your approval, at the last session, I commissioned to represent the Confederacy at certain foreign courts, have been recently seized by the captain of a United States ship-of-war, on board a British steamer, on their voyage from the neutral

courts, have been recently seized by the captain of a United States ship of war, on board a British steamer, on their voyage from the neutral Spanish port of Havana to England.

These gentlemen were as much under the jurisdiction of the British government upon that ship and beneath its flag, as if they had been on its soil, and a claim on the part of the United States to seize them in the streets of London would have been as well founded as that to apprehend them

capacity to furnish their troops with food, clothington correspondent says it has been officially ascertained that the Government has now in the

Foreign Mews.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

The steamer Asia from Liverpool Nov. 10th, arrived at New York Nov. 21.

London 10th. At the Lord Mayor's banquet, the Mayor proposed the foreign ambassadors, and coupled the name of Minister Adams with the toast. The latter replied to the effect t' at his mission to England was to promote and perpetuate friendly relations between the two countries.

Palmerston said, although circumstances may for the time threaten to interfere with the supply of cotton, the temporary evil will be productive of permanent good. We shall find in the various quarters of the globe a sure and ample supply, which will render us no more dependent. We witness with affliction the lamentable differences among our American cousins. But it is not for us to pass judgment on their disputes.

Palmerston, in his conclusion, expresses a hope for the speedy restoration of harmony and peace.

Ragusa, 10th. The insurgents have occupied the town of Earina, near Ragusa. The insurrection in the Herzegovina is extending.

Paris, Nov. 10th. The papers announce that the allied squadron will assemble at Havana.

Turin, Nov. 10th. The Bourbon brigands invaded and set fire to Castelreggio, on the Roman

Turin, Nov. 10th. The Bourbon brigands invaded and set fire to Castelreggio, on the Roman frontier, and committed other atrocities.

vaded and set fire to Castelreggio, on the Roman frontier, and committed other atrocities.

The Pays asserts that in the engagements fought between the Turks and the insurgent Montenegrins the latter have lost 1000 men.

Liverpool 10th. Dr. Baikee, of the Niger expedition, who had not been heard from for two years, had been discovered. Interesting researches had been made.

At a meeting of the shareholders of the Great Eastern the director's report was adopted, and a resolution was passed to raise £ 25,000, in 10 per cent. debentures, to equip her for sea. She is expected to leave Liverpool again in February. The British men-of-war Conquerer and Sanspareil were to embark marines the day the Asia sailed, and forthwith depart for Mexico.

The Times thinks the operations of the expedition will be very easy, but difficulties may arise from the different political sympathies of the three powers.

It is reported that the followal assemble of the state of the tree powers.

In Augusta, Nov. 7th, John Smiley, Esq., aged 70 years.

In Windsov, Nov. 12th, Ada Weston, aged 11 years.

In Windsov, Nov. 20th, of diptheria, Betsey Jane. daughter of Green-wood and Lavisa Runnels, aged 11 years.

In Windsov, Nov. 2th, Ada Weston, aged 11 years.

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In Windsov, Nov. 2th, Ada Weston, aged 12 years 3 most; Frank Herberts, son of Abian and Mary Ann Longfellow, aged 7 years.

In Windsov, Nov. 2th, Ada Weston, aged 32 years 3 most; Frank Herberts, son of Abian and Mary Ann Ensety Jean and Mary Ann Ensety Jean and Liver Jean Ann Longfellow, aged 33 years, son the same time of th

It is reported that the federal steamer Adger,

now at Southampton, goes to the Mediterranean to look after privateers.

A strike among the cotton Spinners at Preston is imminent, owing to the threatened reduction of French financial accounts show rather less un-

The Bourse was firm and quiet at 68f 75c. It is reported that Garabaldi has announced to the Central Italian Committee, through General Turr, his firm intention not to provoke any movement in favor of Rome or Venice, but he wishes Italian armament and popular sympathy for unification in Italy to be encouraged to the utmost.

JONA. PIERCE, Belgium has appointed an ambassador to Italy, but it is rumored that he accredited to the Court

of Turin, not to the King of Italy. The recently announced measures toward Hungary are set forth in an autograph letter from the Emperor of Austria. It evinces a determination to carry out the government policy in Hun-

FOUR DAYS LATER.

the English at large.

The Morning Post says the speech was marked by the most friendly statements.

The Times is characteristically sarcastic, but at the same time complimentary to Mr. Adams.

Dudley Mann and Yancey were guests at the grand banquet of the Fishmonger's company at London. The latter responded to a toast for the restoration of peace in America. He spoke strongly in defence of the confederate cause; culogized England for her recognition of their belligerent rights; said the confederates did not desire intervention, being able to maintain their independence, but they did desire a recognition by

A TREE T. J. Burrox, Register.

KENNEBEC SS....At a Court of Probate, held at Augusta, within and for the County of Kennebec, on the second Monday of Nonember, 4. D., 1861.

PALMER MO-DY, Administrator on the Estate of BENJAMIN Hall, late of Chelesa, in said County, deceased, having present the said Administrator of the Estate of Benjamin their second for allowance:

ORDERED, That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three vecks successfully in the Maine Farmer, printed at Augusta, hat they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta in said County, of the second Monday of Probate, held of Augusta account of administration of the Estate of Benjamin their interest.

A TREE T. J. BURTON, Register.

KENNEBEC SS....At a Court of Probate, held of Augusta account of administration of the Estate of Benjamin their interest. The county of the Estate of Benjamin their interest. The county of the Estate of Benjamin their interest.

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KENNEBEC SS....At a Court of Probate, held of Augusta account of administration on the Estate of Benjamin their interest. The same account of administration of the Estate of Benjamin their interest. The county of the Estate of Benjamin their interest. The county of the Estate of Benjamin their interest. The county of the Estate of Benjamin their interest. The county of the Estate

The British ships-of-war Donegal, Conqueror and Sanspareil left on the 13th, with the expediance copy. Attest: J. Burros. Register. tionary battalion of marines for Mexico.

The Markets

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AU	GUSTA		CICES CURR	ENT.	-		-
our, rn Meal,	\$6 00 to 80 to		Clear Salt Pork,	9 00		11	00
e Meal,	1 00 to	0 00	Turkeys,	8	to		10
e,	80 to	85 80			to		10
ans,	1 50 to 37 to	2 00	Herdsgrass, Red Top,	2 50	to		75
tatoes, ied Apples,	25 to 6 to	35	Hay, Lime	8 00	to	10	00
oking "	40 to	50	Fleece Wool,	40	to		75 45

100 Pulled Wool, 17 Sheep Skins, 10 Hides, 16 Calf Skins, BRIGHTON MARKET--- Nov. 20. At market, 800 Beeves, 800 Stores, 1200 Sheep and Lambs

A true copy—Attest: J. Berton, Register.

A true copy—Attest: J. Berton, William Register.

A true copy—Attest: J. Berton, Register.

A true copy—Attest: J. Berton, Register.

A true copy—Attest: J.

BOSTON MARKET.... Nov. 23.

NEW YORK MARKET....Nov. 35.

Flour—State and western steady—Superfine State 5,40 a 5,50; extra 5,60 a 5,70; round hoop Ohio 5,95 a 5,95; superfine western 5,60 a 5,70; common to good extra western 5,60 a 5,80. Southern—mixed to good 5,75 a 6,25; fancy and extra 6,40 a 7,875. Canada quiet—superfine 5,45 a 6,25; fancy and extra 6,40 a 5,60; wheat—very dull—Chicago prints 1,25 a 1,25 in limitable of the county of the same for settlement; and all indebted to all 2,25 a 1,26; red winter western 1,36 a 1,37; Iowa amber 1,25 a 1,25; fred winter western 1,36 a 1,37; Iowa amber 1,25 a 1,30; Michigan amber 1,43 a 1,47.

Corn—declining—mixed western 63 a 67.

Special Motices.

Per week, at the

ROUND HILL WATER CURE,
in Northampton, Mass., open Summer and Winter.

Dr. Halsted's success in the cure of Woman's Diseases, is well knyrn. The cure is speedy and reliable. Those brought on beds. even, are soon enabled to walk. Over 400 cases of spinal diseas. The property of the success is the second of the second of

Would respectfully inform the seople of Winthrop and vicinity, that, after an absence of nearly a year, devoted to the observation and study of Disease in the Respitals and Schools of Medicine and Surgery, in this Country and Europe, he has returned home and will resume the practice of his Profession. Especial attention will be devoted to the diseases of childhood, and those peculiar to noomen.

Dr. S. will be at home to attend to office antients especially. on Wednesdays, between the hours of 2 and 4 o'clock P. M. will receive gratuitious advice.

against the monster frigates and iron elad gunboats, which they may have again to encounter, and now so alarmed are many of the sordid souls that infest all the Southern cities that the effect may already be seen in the lengthening of freight trains, which leave almost hourly for the interior."

Donations for the Soldiers. The workmen at Fort Knox have contributed one hundred dollars for the alleviation of wounded soldiers and forwarded the same to the Sanitary Commission.

Winthrop, UCL 22, 1891.

A BEAUTIFUL LITTLE MICROSCOPE, MAGNIFYING small objects 500 times, will be mailed to any address on the receipt of 25 cents in sitter, and one red shap. Five of different powers, free of postage, \$1.00. Address Sm44

F. BOWEN, Lock Box 114, Boston, Mass.

Married.

FLYING ARTILLERY.

FIVE BATTERIES TO BE ORGANIZED.

An opportunity is now offered for smart, active men to ealist in this splendid troop of

Portland, aged 27.

In Machias, adelia L., wife of Gen. Thos. A. Staples, aged 49.

In Alfred, Hon. Nathan D. Appleton, aged 67.

In Alfred, Hon. Nathan D. Appleton, aged 67.

MONMOUTH MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE members of Monmouth Mutual Fire Insurance Company are hereby notified that the Annual Meeting of said Company will be held at the Town House, in Monmouth, in the County of Kennebec, on Wednesday the eighteenth day of December next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon of said day, to transact the following business, to wit:

1. To choose a moderator to govern said meeting.
2. To choose a moderator to govern said meeting.
3. To see what alteration the Company will make, if any, in the By-laws of said Company.

4. To see if the Company will instruct the Board of Directors with regard to the settlement of certain claims against said Company.

By order of the Board of Directors.

Also a lee for the form of Steers.

Inquire at the State Lunatic Hospital, Worcester, Mass.

October 10, 1861.

M. BEMIS. GARDINER NURSERY.

THE Proprietor of this Nursery has for sale the best lot of TREES and PLANTS ever offered in this State, all of his own raising.

The Stock embraces 10,000 engrated Apple Trees, of three, four and five seasons' growth; 10,000 Seedlings, same age; 15,000 Seedlings two and three years oid; 1000 Pear Trees, two and three years from the bud; Plum and therry Trees; 1,500 Houghton Seedling Gooseherry; 1000 English do., (17 varieties, some very large;) 1000 Curraut, several varieties; a large amount and choice varieties of Strawberry, Raspberry, Rhubyrb, and Asparagus Plants, and a few Ornamental Trees, Shrabs and Plants. Also 1000 GRAPE VINES, embracing eight varieties, most of them very strong and vigorous—many now in bearing. Persons intending to purchase are invited to call and see for themselves. Location, on Baunswick Street, one mile from Gardiner Depot.

October 21, 1861. said Company.

By order of the Board of Directors.

4w50 WASHINGTON WILCOX, Sec'y. AUCTIONEER AND COMMISSION MERCHANT, No. 4 Bridge's Block, Water St.,

REFERENCES;
HON. R. D. RICE, T. C. NOBLE,
S. S. BROOKS, COL. D. ALDEN. 1550 Notice.

FOUR DAYS LATER.

The steamer Etna from Liverpool 13th and Queenstown 14th arrived at New York Nov, 24.

The American Government steamer James Adger, left Southampton the 12th. Destination unknown.

Three British men-of-war are ready to sail for Mexico, but are detained, owing to stormy weather. The French ships are ordered to sail immediately.

It is reported that it was at the instigation of England, that the American Government is to bairvited to join the Mexican expedition.

The Spanish journals talk of a probable Spanish protectorate as the result of the expedition.

The King of Portugal died of Typhus fever on the 12th. The Dake of Oporto has succeeded to the throne.

The speech of Mr. Adams, the American Minister, at the Lord Mayor's banquet, attracted considerable attention. He was silent as to the war, but very pacific towards England.

The Daily News says it was frank, manly and seasonable, and must be cordially welcomed by the most friendly statements.

A true copy. Attest: J. Burron. Register.

ENNEBEC SS....At a Court of Probate, held at Augusta, within and for the County of Kennebec, on the second Monday of November, A. D. 1861.

ANN JACOBS, Administratrix on the Estate of Lewis Jacobs, late of Mount Vernon, in said County, deceased, having presented her first account of administration of the Estate of said deceased, for allowance:

Ondered, for allowance:

Ondered, for allowance:

Ondered, for allowance acopy of this order to be published three weeks successively, in the Maine Farmer, printed at Augusta, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, in said County, on the second Monday of December next at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

A true copy. Attest: J. Burros, Register.

IN ENNEBEC COUNTY.... In Court of Probate, held

A true copy. Attest: J. Berrox, regreter.

Renner copy. Attest: J. Berrox, regreter.

At Augusta, on the second Monday of November, 1861.

ANN JACOBS, widow of Lewis Jacobs, late of Meant Vernon, in said County, deceased, having presented her application for allowance out of the personal estate of said deceased: Orders, by, in the Maine Farmer printed in Augusta, in said County, that all persons interested may attend at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, on the second Monday of December next, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

It K. Baker, Judge.

A true copy—Attest: J. Berrox, Register.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Administrator on the estate of JOHN B. HAWKES, LATE OF VASSALBOROUGH, FLOUR—We quote common brands Western at \$550 @ 600; \$575 @ 587; for fancy; \$587; @ 600 for extras; \$625 a 775 for superior, including choice brands of \$£. Louis.

Flour is quiet. We quote choice brands Baltimore at \$750 @ to that trust by giving bond as the law directs:—All persons \$75 4\partial bold.

Conx—Western yellow, 70 @ 72c, per bushel.

OA73—Western and Canada, 47 @ 48c \partial bushel.

RYB—80c \partial bushel.

OCC. 25, 1861. 49* WILLIAM F. FURINGTON.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Administratrix on the Estate of JOHN B. WILLIAMS, LATE OF BELGRADE, in the County of Kennebec, deceased, intestate, and has undertaken that trust by giving bond as the law directs:—All persons, therefore, having demands against the Estate of said deceased are desired to exhibit the same for settlement; and all indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to Nov. 11, 1861.

49*

MARY J. WILLIAMS.

FRESH KID GLOVES, NEW STYLE OF DRESS GOODS, Just received by Augusta, Nov. 12, 1861.

FLYING ARTILLERY. ONE BATTERY TO BE ORGANIZED. An opportunity is now offered for smart active men to enlist in this splendid troop of

Mounted Artillery. The enlistment will be for three years, unless sooner discharged. The pay of Privates and Non-Commissioned officers is from \$14 to \$22 per month, in addition to Clothing, Subsistence and

A Bounty of \$100 will be paid to every man at the time of his

OUR COUNTRY CALLS.

RECRUITS WANTED to fill the ranks of a Company of Infantry now organizing for immediate service.

Pay and Ratious commence at once. Bounty of One Hundred dollars at the close of the war.

Head Quarters, Water street, near Railroad Bridge.

J. H. METCALF, Recruiting Officer.

Augusta, Nov. 18, 1861.

FOR SALE.
THOROUGH-BRED Short-horn Bull, "Young

One Thorough-bred short-horn yearling Bull, sired by "Young

onarch."
Also a few Thorough-bred and high grade Heifers, and three

ISLAND NURSERY.

Kendall's Mills, Me.

4:48 HOVEY & Co.,
23 Kilby street, Boston.

A Large Assortment at Low Prices,

for sale by JOHN W. ADAMS, Portlar d.

10 Acres closely planted. 12 years established. Priced Catalogues gratis by mail.

TURKEYS FOR SALE.

IMPROVED SOUTH DOWNS

THE HORSE AND HIS DISEASES,

NEW STYLE OF WINTER CLOAKS,

POWDER, Shot, Fuse and Caps, including fine Sporting Powler, constantly for sale, either at wholesale or retail, by JOHN McARTHUR, 34 No. 1 Market Square, Augusta.

FIRST QUALITY COTTON BATTING, manufactured and for sale by the subscriber at Bandos's Mills, Accusta.

HENRY CRAIG.

41tf

IN ONE-POUND BARS—a new article, highly praised by hose who have used it. For sale by DORR & CRAIG, 41 West End Kennebec Bridge.

STRAITS, Bank and Shore Oil; also Lamp Black and Tallow,
onstantly for sale by
34 No. 1 Market Square, Augusta.

DORR & CRAIG

ARE just receiving an elegant assortment of Dres rbich customers are invited to examine. Augusta, Nov. 19, 1861.

GLYCERINE SOAP,

ALL for twenty-five cents, at

CURRIERS' STOCK.

DAPER HANGINGS.

PINNING WHEELS.

DORR & CRAIG'S, West end Kennebec Bridge.

WANTED,

ORSE MEDICINES.

Pr. Dadd's Cough Powders.
Dr. Dadd's Condition Powders.
Dr. Dadd's Urine Powders.
Dr. Dadd's Worm Powders.
Dr. Dadd's Healing Balsam.
Dr. Dadd's Ointment.
Miller's Condition Powders.
Barber's Powders,
Smith's Renovating Powder.
For sale at

6w49 OR SALE LOW.

2,000 Bbls. Flour, 11,500 bushels Corn, 500 " Ryc

TREES AND VINES.

RALLY, PATRIOTS.

Mounted Artillery.

The enlistment will be for three years, unless sooner discharged.
The pay of privates and Non-Commissioned officers is from \$14
to \$22 per month, in addition to Clothing, Subsistence and Medical attendance.

al attendance.

A Bounty of \$100 will be paid to every man at the time of his A Bounty or \$100 win to I discharge.

One Battery will be enlisted in Augusta and vicinity, by order of Major H. N. Hunt.

G. T. STEVENS, Recruiting Officer,

Office, 119 Water Street.

4447 IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE WISHES OF HIS MANY PATIENTS,

DR. LIGHTHILL

WILL RETURN

To Augusta, on Friday, Nov. 22d, TO REMAIN UNTIL

DECEMBER 19th.

discharge.

One Battery will be enlisted in SMITHFIELD and vicinity, by order of Major H N. Hunt.

F. A. MORTON, Recruiting Officer,

Office at Whitchouse's Store.

DEAFNESS, CATARRH, AND

DISEASES OF THE EYE.

OFFICE AT THE STANLEY HOUSE. AUCTION OF IMPROVED NEAT
STOCK.
THE NORTH VIENNA STOCK COMPANY

CLOTHING AND TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.

THE NORTH VIENNA STOCK COMPANY will sell at Public Auction on Wednesday, the 4th day of December next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., the thoroughthed Short-horn Durham Bull Damon, 3d, five years old. The same purchased at the New York State Fair in 1857, where he received the first premium as the best one-year-old; Damon 3d, was awarded the first prize in Albany county, N. Y., same year; also the first prize at the Maine State Show at Augusta, in 1859, and was never beaten. prize at the Maine State Show at Augusta, in 1859, and was never beaten.

There will also be sold as above, several young Bulls and Heifers from seven months to two years old, sired by Damon 3d, and of superior quality. Also four or five red Durham Cows with ealf by Damon 3d.

This stock is all of high quality, and will be sold without reserve. The sale will take place at the Stables of the North Vienna House, kept by Sanders Morrill.

OBADIAH WHITTIER, Agent.

3w49 ONE DOOR NORTH OF STANLEY HOUSE. They have supplied themselves with a rich and extensive Stock Goods suited to their line, consisting in part of

Broadcloth, Cassimeres, Doeskins, and Vestings, of all descriptions.

We have also an extensive variety of MILITARY GOODS, One Thorough-bred short-horn Bull Calf, sired by "Young Swords, Belts, Sashes Shoulder Straps, Army

Regulation Caps, &c.

OFFICERS' UNIFORMS Made to order at short notice. A very large assortment of

READY-MADE CLOTHING

AND

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.

Also an extensive assortment of HATS, CAPS, GLOVES, HOSIERY, &c.

RUBBER GOODS Of all descriptions kept constantly on hand. Also CANES AND UMBRELLAS.

This Nursery contains about 50 kinds of APPLE TREES. The Scions were selected and engrated by experienced nurserymen, and are of the best variety. Nearly twenty thousand are now ready for sale, and we have lately received large orders from persons who have visited the Nursery. Trees delivered at the Depot when requested. Send for a Catalogue.

J. H. GILBRETH. Garments made in the best style of the trade, and waranted to fit.

All the above Goods will be sold at the Lowest Prices for Cash PATTEN & AUSTIN.

250,000 PEAR TREES.

HOVEY & CO., Respectfully invite the attention of the public to their very extensive stock of Pear Trees, both standard and dwarf, embracing all the popular and new varieties, which they offer at wholesale or retail at the lowest prices. These trees are unusually fine this year, being stocky, vigorous, and of the most healthy description. Their new 'atalogue of 1861 and 1862 is now ready, and will be forwarded to all applicants. Prices for trees in quantity will be promptly furnished on application.

Address,

448

21 Kilbs street Response Augusta, Nov. 14, 1861. CHISAM & COBB, WOULD respectfully invite the attention of their friends and CLOTHS, CLOTHING, And Furnishing Goods,

Consisting in part of Brondcloths, Cassimeres, Black and Fancy Doeskins, Vestings, Of every variety, pattern and fabric, which will be sold by the yard or made to order in the best manner and style.

TURKEYS FOR SALE.

I have the American Wild Turkeys. My last year when fatted, 45 pounds, I have Turkeys are months old that weigh from 10 to 20 pounds, live weight.

SEWELL C. WHITTER.

North Vienna, Oct. 9, 1861.

CLOTHING,

OVER COATS, FROCK COATS, BUSINESS COATS, PANTS AND VESTS.

A Large Variety of Furnishing Goods.

MILITARY GOODS:

Sword Belts, Sashes, &c. &c., constantly on hand.

Sword Belts, Sushes, &c. &c., constantly on hand. UNIFORMS made to order of the best Army Blue cloth, and IMPROVED SOUTH DOWNS
FOR SALE.

I N-W offer for sale, at reasonable prices, PURE SOUTH DOWNS, including Two-year-old and One-year-old BUCKS and BUCK LAMBS. Also BREEDING EWES and EWE LAMBS, all of superior quality. My best Lambs now reach 100 lbs.

OBADIAH WHITTIER.
North Vienna, Sept. 26, 1861.

Sword Beits, Sashes, &c. &c., constantly on nand.
UNIFORUS made to order of the best Army Blue cloth, and warranted to fit of or officed on the Kennebec River.

37 Members of the Legislature, and others visiting Augusta from the Eastern section of the State, are respectfully invited to all at this establishment and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

Remember the place.

CHISAM & COBB,

MEONIAN BUILDING,

THE HORSE AND HIS DISEASES,

EMBRACING his History and Varieties, Breeding,
Is subject, and the Remedies best adapted to their cure. By
ROBERT ENSIRES, V. S. To which are added
ROBERT ENSIRES, V. S. To which are added
ROBERT SENSIRES, V. S. TO WHICH A Thankful for past favors, he solicits a share of the public pat-

A GOOD FARM FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers his farm for sale, situated in North Vienna, on the stage road from some hundred acres or more suitably divided in mowing, tillage, pasturing and wood land, and is well watered—has an orchard, and well fenced. The buildings are goed and mostly in good repair. Said Farm will be sold at a bargain if applied for soon. For further particulars inquire of the subscriber on the premises, or of Simeon Gordon, near Vienna Village.

North Vienna, Nov. 8, 1861. Cutting Garments
to be made out of the shop.
Augusta, Nov. 5, 1861.

CHARLES BROWN. A CCTION AND COMMISSION STORE.

THE undersigned having been duly appointed and licensed as

AUCTIONEER FOR CITY OF AUGUSTA, have taken the large and commodious rooms, WHICH exceed in variety and elegance of design any which have ever before been presented to the public, containing, among other new and novel style, the following: Mountaineer, Northern Belle, Russia Robe, Estella, French Cossack, Lady Franklin, Evangeline, Clothilda, Empress, &c., to which we are constantly adding new patterns as fast as they make their appearance. We also keep constantly on hand a good assortment of Cloak Cloths, which we manufacture to order. BARTON & CASWELL, Corner of Oak and Water streets.

Augusta, Nov. 19, 1861. No. 4 Bridge's Block, for the purpose of an AUCTION AND COMMISSION BUSINESS. All commissions carefully attended to and prompt returns uaranteed.

JONA. PIERCE.
References—Hon. R. D. Rice, S. S. Brooks, T. C. Nobie, Col.

Crockery, Glass Ware, Dry Goods and Groceries. for sale at Auction prices. W. B. HUNT,

TWENTY-FIVE Girls, good woolen weavers, to run two looms each, upon army goods. None are wanted who cannot earn from \$1 to \$1,25 per day.

Also, Twenty-five girls, competent weavers, to work nights upon army goods, for which the highest price for this class of work will be paid.

THOS. S. LANG, Agent North Vassalboro' Manf. Co.

North Vassalboro', Nov. 16, 1861. MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN Boo.s, Shoes, Rubbers, Leather and Findings, Has constantly on hand a large assortment of Gents' and Ladies' Custom made work of all descriptions, also SOLE LEATHER, GOAT AND KID SKINS, AND SHOE KIT.

Also the exclusive right of Kennebec County of Lyman's Metalic Soles for Gents' and Ladies' Water Proof Boota and Shoes. Private rights for sale, together with Metallic Soles ready cut and prepared. Two doors south of Post Office. WHEELER & WILSON'S

With new and very important improvements

AT REDUCED PRICES,

Making them the cheapest as well as the best in the market,
for all kinds of sewing. E. VARNEY, AGENT.

WATER STREET, AUGUSTA. HOBBS, CHASE & CO.,

11,500 bushess corn,
500 "Ryc,
20 bbls. Lard,
400 tons White and Red Ash Coal, all sizes.
Also, just received 150 tons Blacksmiths Coal, for sale low for
PARROTT & BRADBURY.
42 W. I. GOODS AND GROCERIES, No. 185 Fore Street, Head of Central Wharf, I HAVE a large stock of PLOWS from different Manufactories, which I am selling at the Manufacturers' prices. Also CULTI-ATORS, HORSE-HOLS, some of a new and approved pattern. Augusta, April 15. TYLER & BUCKNAM,

BOOTS, SHOES, SOLE LEATHER, Wax Leather, French & American Calf Ski Linings, Bindings, Kid & Goat Stock & Finding

1y35 Nos. 31 and 33 Union Street, PORTLAND, Mr. H. T. MACHIN, WHOLESALE FLOUR DEALER, No. 1 Galt Block,

Operating Surgeon,

HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN,

One door North of Cushnoc House, State Street, Augusta. Office Hours: from 11 to 12 A. M., 1 to 3 P. M. CHAS. F. POTTER, UNITED STATES AGENT GOVERNMENT PENSIONS IN MAINE.
41 OFFICE, WATER STREET, AUGUSTA.

TO BLACKSMITHS AND HORSE-SHOERS. TEWELRY & STATIONERY PACKAGES NUTS, MALLEABLE IRON, &c.
Also best HORSE-SHOE and NAIL yet offered. Send for Samples.

J. HENRY TAYLOR & CO.,
Dealers in Saddlery and Carriage Hard Ware
Stores,
72 and 74 Milk, and 74 and 76 Congress Streets,
3m44

Boston.

MOLASSES, ETC. 20 HOGSHEADS early crop Cuba Molasses.
Tierces and Bbts. P. R. and New Orleans Molasses,
30 Chests Tea.
Hogsheads and Bbls. of Sugar, &c.,
For sale by
JOHN McARTHUR,
No. 1 Market Square. A good assortment of Room Paper and Window Curtains.
For sale by
DORR & CRAIG,
49
West End Kennebec Bridge.

SHAKER SPINNING WHEELS and PATENT HEADS.

JOHN MEANS, Agent.
36

Sm3

SOLD at F. W.

ON and after Morday. April 15th, the Steamer EASTERN QUE N. Capt. Collins Master, will have Hallowell for Boston at 1.45 P. M., on Mondays and Fluridays, returning leave Castral. Whan, Boston, at 7 P. M., on Tuesdays and Fridays.

16 N. STONE, Agent, Boston, PARROTT & BRADBURY, Agents Augusta.

LEE & CO'S. ELECTIC WEATHER GLASS OR STORM INDICATOR. A cheap and reliable substitute for the expensive Mercury Barometer has long been a desideratum. The above neat and unflow instrument, which is in the form of a Chemical Baromeand the instrument, which is in the form of a Chemical Baromeer, for proposticating the approach of storms, is now offered to
he public, and although but recently introduced is already in
kiensive demand. Many attempts have heretofore been made
o construct six histrament of this kind which have either faile
nitrely or the instruments being necessarily left open to the air
nave soon become aseless. Like the one in use for many years
in Germany this one is Hernetically Scaled, and is therefore
oth durable and portable. It is operated upon, more or less, by
he amount of electricity in the surrounding atmosphere, forecelling the approach of a storist before any ordinary indications
re observable and frequently in advance of the Mercury Baromter.

readily foretell change in the weather. It is manufactured by Lee & Co., Newark, N. J., and costs only 80 cents.—United States Journal.

"The Storm Indicator" is a little "fixin" which foretells the weather like a barometer. It works beautifully. Last night, when we hung it up, the weather was splendid, and the Indicator transparent, but it has succeeded this morning in getting itself and the weather cloudy and disagreeable.—Hartford Evenging Press.

"It is cheap, and any one can readily see how useful it may be."—Hartford Daily Courant.

"Every leanily—farners especially—should have one. Bend 50 cents to Lee & Co., Newark, N. J., and the return mail will bring the article."—Sumter Dispatch, S. Carolina.

"A very neat and useful article, that should be in the possession of every person who desires to foretell the approach of storms or rainy weather. Send and get one. "Palley Stor.

"That the electrical changes of the atmosphere have a close connection with the weather is beyond question; and we have no doubt that he who may closely observe the changes in this fluid, will soon get to be in the matter of weather-wisdom, far ahead of his less intelligent neighbors."—Livingston Reporter.

Retail price 50 cents. Liberal discount to the trade. Samples mailed postpaid on receipt of price.

EDW RID SHAW, AGENT.

3m46

A UGESTA SAVINGS BANK.

The Officers for the current year are as follows:
WILLIAM A. BROOKS, PRESIDENT.

WM. R. SMITH Secretary and Treasurer. Office in Darby Block, Water Street, and open every day during business hours. Augusta, September, 1861.

President—John L. Cutlen, Augusta.

Samuel Conv., Augusta,
George W. Stanley, Augusta,
Azrina Alden, Augusta,
Joseph H. Williams, Augusta,
This Company was incorporated.

1. 1852 Joseph H. Williams, Augusta, A. M. Roberts, Bangor.
This Company was incorporated in 1853, and the amount of capital required by the charter has been taken by some of the most responsible men in the State. It is designed to meet the wants of that class of our citizens who desire to insure in a safe for insurance to a Stock Company, rather than run the hazard of repeated assessments in a Mutual one.

The Company will insure against all the usual fire risks, not exceeding the amount of \$5,000 in any one risk. It has been eminently successful, and has a large surplus.

Tr Applications for Insurance in this vicinity may be made to the Secretary at his office, (directly over the Post Office.) Agents in all the principal towns in the State.

JOSEPH H. WILLIAMS, Sec'y.

Augusta, Nov. 11, 1861.

MRE! FIRE!! FIRE!!!

which a represent, are now in a condition, from the very larg Capital and surplus they possess, to Insure you as tone as an Mutual Company, without the trouble of Premium Notes, and the cost of assessments. I Insure good Farm Risks at the lot price of One per Cent for five years, and all other classes of Property in proportion to the hazard.

J. H. CLAPP.

3m41**
Office at EDWARD FENNO'S Bookstore. MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE.

THE GENERAL MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY At Hallowell, has had twenty-five years of good fortune,
and is still in successful operation. The cost of Insurance in
this Company for any period of ten years will bear a favorable
comparison with any other Mutual or Stock Company. Amount
of deposit notes about \$4500; Cash on hand about \$2,500. Only
the safer class of risks taken. Apply to J. Baker, or J. W.
Patterson, Augusta; Wm. Palmer, Gardiner; S. Kilbrith, Manchester; D. Cargill, East Winthrop; A. T. Bowman, Waterville; W. Call, Dresden Mills; W. P. Wadeworth, Bath; E.
Wecks, Alna, or to
Hallowell, Nov. 14, 1801.

THE WINTER TERM of this Institution will open on the 3d of the 12th month, and continue eleven weeks. Augustine Jones, A. B., Principal.

Application for admission, stating age, attainment, and moral character of the applicant, may be addressed to the Fuperintendent, JAMES VAN BLARCOM, Vassalboro', Me. Vassalboro', 21, 11th month, 1861.

Will attend to Tuning Piano Fortes and Organs. Also, Agent for the sale of Piano Fortes, and for the exchange of new instruments for old ones, or those not every way adapted to present demands.

MRS. S. W. A. MASON, Teacher of the Piano, of Thore Bass, and of Singing, has adapted her terms to the necessiti

MAINE WESLEYAN SEMINARY AND
THE WINTER TERM will commence MONDAY, Nov. 25th,
and continue thirteen weeks. The Board of Instruction will be
the same as during the Fall Term. For particulars, piease send
for a circular.

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H. P. TORSEY, Président.

BETWEEN Augusta and Sidney, a Drab and Brown Long Shawl; also a pair of Ladies' Knit Socks with India rubber soles. The finder will be suitably rowarded by returning the same to this office. THOMAS J. GHANT, Sidney Center. Augusta, Nov. 11, 1861. PREEDOM NOTICE.

MAGNIFYING small objects 500 times. will be sent to any ap-plicant on receipt of twenty-five cents in silver, and one pink stamp. Five of different powers for one dollar. Address Mas. S. W. WOODWARD, Box 1854, PHILADELFRIA, PA. 4w46

WELLOW CORN, on Consignment. 2317 BUSHELS YELLOW CORN, just received per Bchr. Cherub. Choice FaMILY FLOUE, from new wheat. Also, Extra and Euperfine FLOUE, for sale wholesale and retail, at lowest market prices.

Augusta, Aug. 13, 1861.

38tf

CLOAKS AND TALMAS.

PAULDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS AND Sweet's Liniment, just received by

brown's Bronchial Troches, Lyon's Kathairon, Barry's Trico-pherous and Mrs. Winslow's Southing Syrup, for sale at the low-est prices by 48 EBEN FULLER.

The best horse medicine in use, for sale by
48 EBEN FULLER.

1 Box Cashmere Long Shawls, for sale at one-half their value at 441445 KILBURN & BARTON.

960 BUILDING LOTS

IN a boautiful city of the West, with a population of near 20,000 to be given as Premiums to Subscribers for moral, milgious and historical works of art. For particulars address, Sw44

D. H. MULFORD, 167 Broadway, S. Y.

are observable and frequently in advance of the Mercury Barometer.

The low price at which it is sold places it within the reach of every one, and the many testimonials in his favor warrant the belief in its universal and rapid adoption into general use.

A cheap and convenient little instrument for indicating the approach of storms. It is claimed for it that it answers this purpose quite as well or even better than the ordinary barometer. It consists simply of a long narrow glass to be filled with a clean fluid and hermetically sealed, and for safety, attached to a strip of thin metal. The fluid contains some substance which is sensitive to atmospheric influences. In settled weather, this substance settles to the bottom of the tube leaving the liquid transparent or nearly so. On the approach of storms of high winds—and from 12 to 24 hours in advance of them—the substance rises in white feathery crystal nearly filling the glass. A little experience with this instrument will, it is claimed, enable any one to readily foretell change in the weather. It is manufactured by Lee & Co., Newark, N. J., and coats only 50 cents.—United States Journal.

"The Storm Indicator" is a little "fixin" which foretells the

AUGUSTA SAVINGS BANK.

AUGUSTA SAVINGS BANK.

Incorporated in 1848.

This institution continues to receive deposits from persons reciding in any part of the country, in sums of any amount not less than one dollar.

Dividends of two per cent. are made twice a year (February and August) on all deposits of five dollars and upward; at the end of every fifth year, an extra dividend of the surplus profits is made on all sums then on deposite. This dividend, February, 1864. Depositors who allow their money to remain in the Bank for the whole five years, are sure to receive at least year ere ref interest.

All Depositors who may have deposits of six months standing, in the Bank at the end of the fifth year, when the extra dividend is made, will share in that dividend in the same proportion for the length of time their money may have been in Deposits may be withdrawn at any time, upon notice. The dividends are payable when declared, but if not called for, are immediately added to the principal and put on interest.

To persons having either large or small sums to invest, this Bank affords a sife, convenient and profitable opportunity for the deposite of their money; and to Widows, Minors, Administrators, Guardians, Trustees, and all persons holding funds for secure investment, it offers peculiar facilities.

The investments of the Bank are made by a Board of Trustees, in State, County, City and Town securities, and Mortgages of Real Estate of double the amount loaned, which renders the safety of the funds beyond question.

WILLI
JOHN MCARTHUR.
JOHNTHAN HEDGE,
EDEN FULLER,
SAMUEL TITCOMB,
ARTEMAS LIBBEY,
THOMAS LAMBARD, SYLVANUS CALDWELL, JR,
BENJ. A. G. FULLER,
DEAN PRAY,
WILLIAM S. BADGER,
EDWARD FENNO,

MAINE INSURANCE COMPANY. AUGUSTA, MAINE.

Notice to Farmers and others who have Property to Insure from Fire.

NOTICE--- To School Teachers, Augusta: THE undersigned, 8. S. Committee of Augusta, will be in session at the office of Wm. Gaslin, Jr., on SATURDAY, Nov. 9th, 16th, 23d and 30th, at 9 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of examining teachers for the Winter Schools. None need apply at any other time.

Candidates must be prepared to stand a thorough examination in Reading, Writing, Spelling, Town's Grammar, Geography, History of the United States, Emyth's Elementary Algebra, and Greenleaf's National Arithmetic.

C. E. HAYWARD, Superintending WM. GASLIN, Jr., School Committee.

Augusta, Nov. 4, 1861.

OAK GROVE SEMINARY.

J. T. PATTERSON, Augusta, Me.,

Orders left at the store of E. Franc, will be attended to.
Augusta, Nov. 9, 1861.
48tf MUSIC.-PRICE REDUCED.

To whom it may concern:—This is to notify the public that have this day given to my soo, Edward K. Watson, his time to transact business for himself during his minority. I shall claim none of his carnings nor pay any of his debts after this date.

WONDERFUL LITTLE MICROSCOPE.

KILBURN & BARTON have just received their Fall and Winter Stock of Ladies' Cloaks and Talmas, embracing all the most desirable styles. Also a splendid stock of Cloths for Ladies' Cloaks, to which they invite the attention of customers. Augusta, Nov. 12, 1861.

CASHMERE LONG SHAWLS.

DR. J. C. Ayrs:—Sir, I have been afflicted with a painful chronic Rheumatism for a long time, which baffled the skill of physicians, and stuck to me in spite of all the remedies I could find, until I tried your Sarsaparilla. One bottle cured me in two weeks, and restored my general health so much that I am far better than before I was attacked. I think it a wonderful medicine.

cinc.

J. Fike M.

Jules Y. Getchell of St. Louis, writes:—"I have been afflicted for years with an affection of the Liver, which destroyed my health. I tried everything, and everything failed to relieve me; and I have been a broken-down man for some years from no other cause than derangement of the Liver. My beloved partor, the Rev. Mr. Espy, advised me to try your Sarsaparilla, because he said he knew you, and anything you made was worth trying. By the blessing of God it has cured me, and has so purified my blood as to make a new man of me. I feel young again. The best that can be said of you is not half good enough." Schirrus, Cancer Tumors, Enlargement, Ulcera-tion, Caries and Exfoliation of the Bones.

tion, Caries and Exionation of the Bones.

A great variety of cases have been reported to us where cures
of these formidable complaints have resulted from the use of this
remedy, but our space here will not admit them. Some of them
may be found in our American Almanac, which the agents below
hammed are pleased to furnish gratis to all who call for them. Dyspepsia, Heart Disease, Fits, Epilepsy, Melancholy, Neuralgia.

ancholy, Neuralgia.

Many remarkable cures of these affections have been made by the alterative power of this medicine. It stimulates the vital functions into vigorous action, and thus overcomes disorders which would be supposed beyond its reach. Such a remedy has long been required by the necessities of the people, and we are confident that this will do for them all that medicine can do.

THE MAINE FARMER.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING

BY HOMAN & BADGER.

Office West End Kennebee Bridge, Augusta-

EZEKIEL HOLMES, Editor. TERMS:—Two dollars per annum; if payment is made within

Tr General Agent.

GIVE notice that they are manufacturers of Kerosene Oil and proprietors of the trade mark of that name, and whereas it has come to their knowledge that other persons, either fraudulently or through ignorance, are selling in the market, under that name, common Coul Oils of dark color, offensive smell and poor quality for burning and labricating, and Kerosene Oils adulterated with Camphene, Burning Fuid, Coal Tar and Rosin Napthas, and other deleterious substances, to the damage of both ourselves and the consumers. The present is to eaution our customers and consumers generally against said imposition and we would request that when doubt exists in regard to having electronic to the same of the s

Illustrated by many Engravings.

This work supplies a want long and deeply felt in our public schools, and the fidelity, care and practical good sense with which it has been prepared cannot fail to commend it to general favor. The Board of Agriculture of Massachusetts, after a most following full and thorough revision, have given to this Manual the following full and hearty endorsement:

Resolved, That this Board approve of the Manual of Agriculture, submitted by its authors, Messrs. Geo. B. Emerson, and Charles L. Flint, and recommend its publication by these gentlemen, as a work well adapted for use in the schools of Massachusetts.

Price 75 cents. Copies sent by mail on receipt of the price.

A liberal discount made to Schools, Academies or Public Institutions.

AVAILATION SALE.

If authority from the Probate Court for the County of Kennebec, the undersigned, Administrator on the estate of William Johnson, late of Monmouth, deceased, will sell at public auction, on the premises, on Saturday, the fourteenth day of December next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, that part of the homestead farm of the said deceased on which the house and buildings stand, occupied by him at the time of his death, containing about sixteen acres, situate in said Monmouth. Terms at time and place of sale. GEORGE W. KING, Administrator.

Nonmouth, November 12, 1861. titutions.

The Aliberal discount will also be made to agents.

Every farmer and every man who cultivates a garden should

A standard of House Furnishing Goods.

Two Doors North of the Post Office Augusta, Me.

Two Doors North of the Post Office Augusta, Me.

Semantic British Pools of the Post Office Augusta, Me.

Co. M. Atwood, Gardiner.

G. M. Atwood, Gardiner.

G. M. Atwood, Gardiner.

S. Dill, Esq., Philips.

C. F. Pillsbury, Kingfield.

Cyrus Bishop, Winthrop,
R. M. Mansur, M. Vernon.

Cyrus Bishop, Winthrop,
R. M. Mansur, M. Vernon.

Cyrus Bishop, Winthrop,
R. M. Mansur, M. Vernon.

The Pools of the Post Office Augusta, Me.

The Dyer, Waterville.

Cyrus Bishop, Winthrop,
R. M. Mansur, M. Vernon.

The Pools of the Post Office Augusta, Me.

The Dyer, Waterville.

Cyrus Bishop, Winthrop,
R. M. Mansur, M. Vernon.

The Love Boord of the Post Office Augusta, Me.

The Dyer, Waterville.

Cyrus Bishop, Winthrop,
R. M. Mansur, M. Vernon.

D. M. Cook, Casco.

James Trench, Norridgewock.

Wim. Roberts, Yarmouth
H. B. Love, Fayette.

H. B. Chandler, West Samser,
Harmon Defon, Harmony.

D. WHITING, M. D., HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON First Door South of Episcopal Church, State Street, Augusta, Me.

ernment to which he is accredited. But when he has arrived and been admitted in his official

Midred? I dared to insult you then by offering you a home and a husband's name without feeling for you one particle of love; but from the moment you gone particle of love; but from the moment you gone particle of love; but from the moment you gone particle of love; but from the moment you gone in the your offer with such sweet dignity and unroffled decision, my heart went out to you gone. I have sought you for years, and when I found you—""
"Dear Henry," I said, "do not spare me!—"
You want to tell me that the Mildred of fact didnot tally with the romantic remembrance of an exceptional scene. I know it. Are you still so ultra-chivalrous as to feel youself bound by an unexpressed and transient sensation?"

"I want to tell you," he said, quickly, "that in the interval a new passion arose. I struggled with fit, call it folly below a reasonable man, a crotchet, an idea, a mania—what you will! Hard names did not cure it: reason was at fault—it conquered me in spite of myself—heart, brain, imagination, all owned the sway."

A sickening conviction seized me at this point as therry paused again—he loved my sister Mabel! Loved her! confirmation came back upon me; had he not praised her with a reticence me; had he not praised her with a reticence of more conclusive than fervor itself, and pressed upon me with reiterated anxiety his wishes for your renewed intercourse?

"So, then, was it to be! The rosy lips of a school-girl were to cheat me of my bliss—and worse, the selfish heart, the shallow mind, unguesed at now beneath the radiance of her beauty, would make sure shipwreck, too, of Henry Fairfax's peace. Perhaps in my pallid face and strained self-control Henry detected the hidden struggle, for he came close up to me and touched, with a sort of deference, the hand which rested on the arm of my chair.

"Let me go on," he said "for if I speak calmly, it is only because I have wo

her, to make myself known to her, to win her love if possible. I refer you to some impassioned articles of mine in reviews of your works to prove to you that I have loved you long, loved you doubly, loved you as I shall never love again. As I see you at this moment, Mildred, you enclose in your own person the double passion of my life—you prove me faithless, yet faithful. One word will suffice me; nay, grant me but a glance, Mildred; can it be possible——"

Let us dron the curtain over a lover's raptures. will suffice me; nay, grant me but a giance, Mildred; can it be possible——"

Let us drop the curtain over a lover's raptures.

Let us drop the curtain over a lover's raptures.

Let us drop the curtain over a lover's raptures.

Il who came in contact with him which he brought from the plantation. To these distinctions he has added, for a year or two past, that of wearing a coarse suit of gray clothing, claimed to be home-span in Virginia, as indicative of his experience, and there we have a contact with him which he wearing a coarse suit of gray clothing, claimed to be home-span in Virginia, as indicative of his experience, the course of the North, and especially North-learn workmen, by that offensive manner toward all who came in contact with him which he wearing a coarse suit of gray clothing, claimed to be home-span in Virginia, as indicative of his experience, the contact with him which he wearing a coarse suit of gray clothing, claimed to be home-span in Virginia, as indicative of his experience, the contact with him which he wearing a coarse suit of gray clothing, claimed to be home-span in Virginia, as indicative of his experience, the contact with him which he wearing a coarse suit of gray clothing, claimed to be home-span in Virginia, as indicative of his experience, the contact with him which he wearing a coarse suit of gray clothing. treme Southern views, but which was covered all over with Connecticut buttons-a sham and bra-The Atar for the Alnion. vado characteristic of the man. In the begin-bing he has been a Secessionist. As long ago as 1855 he said, in a letter written for some public occasion in South Carolina, that "but one course ARREST OF MASON AND SLIDELL. remains for the South—immediate, absolute, and eternal separation." In March last he said, in A correspondent of the New York Tribune gives the following account of the capture of the traitor ambassadors Mason and Slidell on their way to Europe:

Walhington, Nov. 16, 1861.

present in the hands of the Government, to be for publication. The general facts connected with the arrest are as follows:
Commodore Wilkes, while returning from the Coast of Africa, in the San Jocinto, stopped at Havana to take in coal, and while there, learned that Messrs. Mason and Slidell were to leave on the 7th, on the British Mail steamer Trent, for England. Capt. Wilkes heard, about the same time, that the Sunter was of Laguara, and he determined to capture her if possible.

While steaming through the Bahama Channel he encountered the Trent, and brought her to by firing two shots across her bow. Lieut. Fairfax then stated that his purpose was to take into coated Western and sheed of the master of the Trent, to see his passenger list.
This was denied, and Lieut. Fairfax then stated that his purpose was to take into coated Western and Mason, whom he knew to be on board, and the first profession of the San Jacinto, was immediately sent on board, with a boat's crew and marines, and asked of the master of the Trent, to see his passenger list.
This was denied, and Lieut. Fairfax then stated that his purpose was to take into coated Messrs.
Slidell and Mason, whom he knew to be on board, and the work of the San Jacinto, was immediately went and the same time, that they should proceed that his purpose was to take into coated Messrs.
Slidell and Mason, whom he knew to be on board, and the was to a suppression of the Jacon Hard and the same time, that the suppression of the San Jacinto, and immediately went of the San Jacinto, and immediately went become the same time, that the suppression of the Jacon Hard San Jacinto, and the very special days and the same time, that the suppression of the San Jacinto, and the very special days and the same time, that the suppression of the san Jacinto, and the same time, that the suppression of the san Jacinto, was immediately sent on board, and the same time, This was denied, and Lieut. Fairfax then stated that his purpose was to take into custody Messrs. Slidell and Mason, whom he knew to be on board, and those who accompanied them. The rebel envoys were soon recognized, and they refused Lieut. Fairfax' demand that they should proceed aboard the San Jacinto, and immediately went below to their state-rooms. They were followed, and Lieut. Fairfax told them that if they refused to go peaceably he should be compelled to use force. They still refused, when the marines stepping forward and taking them by the shoulder, they made no further opposition.

tion, where he used his power and influence to prepare the South for Secession, and to cripple the means and resources of the incoming Administration.

board indulged in some gasconade about the outrage committed, and was loud in his assertions that the blockade would be raised within a month after the news reached England.

After their transfer to the San Jacinto, the College. He practiced law in New Orleans, and

The signatures attached to the document were evidently written while under a feeling of trepidation, and they approximate to the irregularity of that of Stephen Hopkins, of 1776.

Slidell and Mason are well known. Eustis was formerly a member of Congress from Louisians.

Slidell and Mason are well known. Eustis was formerly a member of Congress from Louisiana.

"Those, who are not already familiar with the principles involved in the proceeding of Captain Wilkes, will learn with interest that it is fully will be the rules of international law, as those justified by the rules of international law, as those rules have been expounded by the most illustrious man, and one of the last to succumb to the pressure of the rebellion. He is a bachelor.

On the San Jacinto the prisoners were treated with marked kindness by Commodore Wilkes and his officers. They conversed freely upon various subjects, but politics were not alluded to.

The official dispatches are voluminous, and include several accounts of the capture, together with the protest of Mason and Slidell against being taken from a British ship.

relation, he is protected by his representative and international character.

4. The fact that the voyage is made to a neutral port does not change the legal character of the transaction—including of course military persons, dispatches, and their bearers—if found on a poutral vossel.

1. C. Avez & Co.: Gents:—I feel by a decision of the subjoined varieties of Disease:

Not for the speedy cure of the subjoined varieties of Disease:

Scrofula and Scrofulous Affections, such as Tumors, Ulcers, Sores, Eruptions, Pimples, Pustules, Blotches, Boits, Blains, and all Skin Disease:

OAKLAND, Ind. 6th June, 1859.

J. C. Avez & Co.: Gents:—I feel by a decision of the subjoined varieties of Disease:

OAKLAND, Ind. 6th June, 1859.

our high displeasure; to do any acts in derogation of their duty as subjects of a neutral Sovereign in the said contest, or in violation or concrete in the said contest, or in violation or concrete in the said contest, or in violation or concrete in the said contest, or in violation or concrete in the said contest, or in violation or concrete in the said contest, or in violation or concrete in the said contest, or in violation or concrete in the said contest, or in violation or concrete in the said contest, or in violation or concrete in the said contest. tion of their duty as subjects of a neutral Soverier of the said contest, or in violation or contravention of the law of nations in that behalf, as, for example, and more especially, by entering into the military service of either of the said contending parties as commissioned or non-commissioned officers, or by serving as of ficers, sailors, or marines on board any ship or vessel of war, or transport, of or in the service of either of the said contending parties, or by engaging to go or going to any place beyond the seas with intent to enlist or engage in any such service, or by procuring or attempting to procure within Her Majesty's dominions at home or abroad, others to do so; or by fitting out, arming, or equipping any ship or vessel to be employed as a ship of war or privateer, or transport, by either of the said contending parties; or by breaking or endeavoring to break any blockade lawfully and actually established by or on behalf of either of the said contending parties; or by breaking or endeavoring to break any blockade lawfully and actually established by or on behalf of either of the said contending parties, or by carrying officers, soldiers, dispatches, arms, military stores or materials, or any article or articles of considered and deemed to be contraband of war, seconding parties. All parties so offending will incur and be liable to the several penalties and because of the said contending parties, or by carrying officers, saliders, dispatches, arms, military stores or materials, or any article or articles of considered and deemed to be contraband of war, seconding to the law of mations in that behalf imposed or denounced. And we do hereby declare that all our subjects and persons entitled to our protection, who may misconduct themselves in the premises, will do so at their peril, and of their own wrong, and that they will in nowine obtain any protection of the said contending parties. Our protection, who may misconduct themselves in the premises, will do so at their peril, and of their own wrong,

pleasure by such misconduct.

Given at our Court, at the White Lodge, Richmond Park, this 13th day of May, 1861.

CAHOON'S PATENT BROADCAST SOWER GRAIN AND GRASS SEED.



hour. HORSE MACHINE,

AND

PREPARED under the direction and published with the sanetion of Massachusetts State Board of Agriculture.

An Elementary Treatise, comprising the Principles and Practice of Agriculture, including the Composition of Soils, the Atmosphere, Water, Manures, &c., the Preparation of Lands, the
Culture of Special Crops, the Principles of Rotation, the Discases and Enemies of Growing Flants, the Choice and Management of Farm Stock, and the General Economy of the Farm
and the Household.

N. B. I have a record of the name of every man who served
in the war of 1812, from Maine and Massachusetts, with the time
and was in service, and all such as have applied for bounty land
and failed, for the reason that the service was not found on rectagent?

N. B. I have a record of the name of every man who served
in the war of 1812, from Maine and Massachusetts, with the time
and have applied for bounty land
and failed, for the reason that the service was not found on recdays, may yet succeed, and obtain their warrants by
applying to me.

I will assist other Agents who have suspended or rejected
claims.

C. P. B.
Bangor, Sept. 2d 1861.

3m40

By George B. Enerson,
For many years connected with the Massachusetts Board of
Education, and author of a valuable Report on the
Trees and Shrubs of Massachusetts—and
CHARLES L. FLINT,
Secretary of the Massachusetts State Board of Agriculture, auther of a Treatise on Milch Cows and Dairy Farming, Grasses and Forage Plants, &c.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
HOT AIR FURNACES.

Manufacturer of a larger variety of Furnaces than can be found in any other establishment, designed for warming all classes of buildings from a small dwelling to the largest church. For durability and economy I can refer to the large number of persons that have used them the past ten years. I have the present season made great improvements, and have constructed a superior furnace, adapted to burn wood or coal—a first rate article. I also manufacture furnaces and heaters from steam boil-

VOL. XX

Mains

EZEKIEL

Our Home, our Cou Some years ago th plied to the growth experiments introduc

Yet it is beyond a sition of manures,

We see that a writ taken up this subject recommends experime Many residents of th ford to drain 100 feet with cheap iron pipe galvanic battery, con growing season, mat

would be of service eration. We hope time and science at demonstrable conclus

The fact is, that all fore us to be explored the part of it which facts yet to be investi

last year in consequ among his imported business anew of gett ot deep milkers. On field from Rotterdam and four heifers two condition. The Cult "They are what are ant" was employed t i. c., only obtained by ing them to the port

prising proprietor of t

very high opinions leading agricultural tomato, its claim to ! universally conceded. says it is so full of ser of rains, that it is ve the earlier fruit. The "like nineteen-twent lower on the list." common, so far as w most valued varieties gard to the latter, we fortunate there is no taste. In the estima this tomato in this

vine of the Delaware Springfield, Mass., thi es of grapes, many of es of the Alexandria

1,900,000 lbs. raised on Kelly's Isi lbs. to the gallon, m

or aiding the product fields. Wires were

underneath the soils of electric communi any visible benefit to

rise of sap in the liv much higher than it v the changing of the state to a mature on if not absolutely dep But it seems that this aid of the combinati stances themselves, a tricity excited and po not seem to answer se rent which is undoub by some vital action which may be, and reciprocity of influen bination. And yet fi ment prove that exter vice in thus promoting action in plants and g ments were not carrie or in accordance wit abandoned too soon.

> of vegetation. Thus becomes more porous, greater chemical act ply of the motive pow Such an experimen writer would be safe the benefits sought if profitable arise from

covered in Vegetable Science, we have also but a very little abou than those already as

We learn by the W. W. Chenery, of had so much trouble

on the way to the por They are large, thrift ers weighing over 900 ing at Mr. C.'s farm best bred stock of the ery remarked, that he all the good qualities Short-horns. It may

Mr. Chenery took portation, necessary sides instructing his the best blood of the us certificates and de ter, Magistrates, Secr tural Society and J all duly signed and se and sanitary conditio were the specific ani tion, pronounced her also in the certificat present and past co

THE PERFECTED TO

preferable to any other ABOUT GRAPES. Th

length. In connecti upon authority of Ho tion at a recent exhi Society of Pennsylvar nine pounds and a quo ed upwards of fifty p

Poetry. THE WOOD. Come to the fading wood, s youth! of forchead fair, and ringtets bright; se how the leaf falls stealing to the ground, Killed by the North wind rude, hat through the boughs prolongs its melancholy sound. Come thoughtful to the wood, eauty! with downy check and sparkling eye! se bloom that mounts thy lip with this compa Lo, where you arbor stood, lent a kiss as sweet, a blush almost as fair!

Come to the dripping wood, ove! shield thy quiver 'neath thy golden wing : ear rain-drops trickling from the withered spray! '718 Nature's saddest mood, no weeps, that thy dear smile so soon must pass away

Come to the pensive wood, me. Pride! and doff thy spangled scarf awhile; will tell thee there's an Autumn to thy joys, Nor canst thou curb the flood me's wave oblivious pours to drown thy worthless toys! Come to the warning wood, easure! oh, hide thy tabor 'midst its leaves; heir whispers say, thy Summer song is short As that of feathered brood, Fho, having chanted, fly 'mid milder skies to sport.

Come to the faithless wood, Feaith! I would show thee how thy pleasures fies. nd lesson teach to tame thy haughty brow; Oh, be it understood— iold is Potosi's dust—a gilded shade art thou! Come to the rifled wood,
rale Poverty! and breathe thy fruitless plaint,
to more the gaudy Spring, for others made,
Shall on thy griefs intrude:—
jere thou may'st weep secure, stretched in the chilling sha

Come, Sorrow! to the wood, and with its joyless boughs congenial sigh, fore Spring shall bid them their attire resume, Fer many a wretch shall close the turfy tomb-Life! thou'rt a vapor-cloud! ye, shrouding deep in damp Autumns' gloom the swelling heart, that pants for pure worlds to come!

Our Story-Teller. COUSIN FAIRFAX. It was a dreary celebration of my eighteenth rehday that on the morning of it I was sum-oned before a family conclave to hear the result

its deliberations respecting my future lot in My father's sudden decease, and the fact of his ing intestate, had made a complete change in worldly prospects of myself and my half-sister abel; and as I walked toward the room where y relatives were assembed, I was strengthening yself to act my part firmly in the approaching

I knew there was not one among them that undoing the efforts of months. Besides, I lived a solitary life, vivified only by the memories of the the memories of the the property moderate degree of deeper of deeper at and the drams of the future; so no wonder any general impression that I had found my own twel, for I was the child of a mesalliance, which ad always been like smoke in the nostrils of my ell-born kinsfolks. On the other hand, my sister Mabel, who was the daughter of a wife of the own choosing, also a beauty in the bud, and ossessed of that kind of self-assured sprightlines shich is generally reputed charming in a child, and met with no lack of kindness. There had en quite a contention among aunts and cousins to which should have the charge of her.

They had been occupied for days past in discussing what was the best thing to do with me, but all offer the wast of my distant kinsman, Henry Fairfax. He was a young man of only five-and-twenty, bit he are was of my distant kinsman, Henry Fairfax. It is as young man of only five-and-twenty, bit he are was of my distant kinsman, Henry Fairfax. It is no disparagement of my sex, but from Sapho to Corinne, some personal passion has ever been like oil to the flame of a woman's passion. At last it occurred to me to give up the was it that the girl's fancy grew into the woman's passion. At last it occurred to me to give up the was it that the girl's fancy grew into the woman's passion. At last it occurred to me to give up the wast and the derams of the future; so no wonders a suice of the unknown writer he holds so high. He might had; but work-ady experience is not a romancer."

My scheme was romantic enough, however. Secure of the success of my work, which created the perfect furor, and enriched beyond my wildest two houses as mall octage at Brompton, furnished it with summond to my side a housekeeper, the dear on the side in the bud, and small cottage at Brompton, furnished it with summond to my side a housekeeper, the dear of eight end of eight end

ome such proposal as this, but still the perfect peartlessness of it touched me more than I could ntirely conceal, and I remained so long silent "We fully appreciate your character," she aid, "and know that you could never submit to

life of dependence. Of course you can stay with us for awhile, until you have made your arny dear father's sisters, had it been offered me naturally and heartily," I replied. "As it is, I accept your decision that I must work for my

but it must be in my own way. I shall ot be a governess.
"Not be a governess!" was re-echoed on all sides, in every shade of intonation, from indignant Cousin Henry, turning sharply round, came up close to where I stood, and asked in his turn, "Then, Milly, what will you do?" "That is my secret," was my answer, "and I mean to keep it. I judged rightly that I should

than advice, and I laid my plans accordingly. I have nothing more to say than that I pledge my honor I will never disgrace you."

I was going; but the clamor of voices arrested me. Amid sneers and reproaches, I heard some offers of assistance, some tardy assurances of good-Henry haid his hand gently on my arm.

receive nothing from my friends more substantial

must not be, "the affirmed, with kindly authority;
"It must not be. The bare fact of your scheme
being clandestine, goes to prove, not that it is unworthy of you, but that it is Quixotic and imworthy of you, but that it is guizon indigna-practicable. You are flushed with a just indigna-tion now, Milly; when you are cooler, you will perceive the folly of a girl like you trying to fight her way alone and unaided. If I had some

woman in my house, you should be compelled to come home to it."

enough to smile at the flashing eye and stern re-buke with which he annihilated my assailant; but I was not prepared to see him turn hotly toward me again, and seize my hand in a sudden

embrace.

"Milly," he said, passionately, "she is in the right of it! There is a way open by which you may escape from all this impending strife and misery. Become my wife! I will cherish you as your father would have had you cherished," and he made as if he would have knelt before me. may escape from all this impending strife and misery. Become my wife! I will cherish you as your father would have had you cherished," and he made as if he would have knelt before me. It was a brief but a very powerful temptation, for as he spoke I knew that I loved him with all heart and soul, and had loved him long unconsciously. But at the same time, I saw there was no lover's solicitude in that searching glance no magazines wrote literary retrigings in a cortain of the chin firm and square.

"I guess your secret," he said, smiling. "You are a writer. Under what nom de plume am I to lovely, despite the vivifying glow lent by excitement; nay, I was not lovely, despite the vivifying glow lent by excitement; nay, I was not pretty. I seaw with a bound of delight that he was little likely to associate me with a name already celebrated, and I said to myself "I shall know from his manner to-day what chance of hope I have." And I sat down and tried to quiet my restleas heart.

sociate me with a name already celebrated, and I had loved him long unconsciously. But at the same time, I saw there was no lover's solicitude in that searching glance, no inexpressible tenderness in the resolute clasp of his hands. It was simple knight-errantry.—
There was nothing for it but to turn away my thirsting lips from the proffered draught; my fate in life was not likely to be in the rosy path of satisfied desire.

"God bless you, Henry!" I struggled to say through the tears which almost choked me, for I was deeply moved by his goodness. "I am glad you have said this, because when I recall to-day what chance of hope I have. And I answered guardedly. I told him I wrote for the magazines, wrote literary criticisms in a certain daily paper, and praised the liberality of their management, for his keen eye was noticing every indication of comfort around me. My explanation did not satisfy him.

"I see," he said, "you do not fully trust me. I do not believe that your ambition is so limited as you would make it appear, or that you have said this, because when I recall to-day it will only be to remember your generosity. But the servant opened the door and anounced my cousin; and I rose up to meet him, to not believe that your ambition is so limited as you would make it appear, or that you have lived these years with no higher reward than you have said this, because when I recall to-day have the down and tried to quiet my restleas heart.

On a small table near me was a heap of cards of distinguished names and letters of invitation—

"I would give up all my fame for Henry's love," I said.

Just then the servant opened the door and anounced my cousin; and I rose up to meet him, thanking Heaven devoutly for the constitutional self-command which enabled me to answer his greeting as calmly as he gave it. Yet he was not have led the arduous and solitary life that yours must have been. I see the effect of it written on that steadfast brow, and in those dreamy eyes. You will suffer me, Mildred, to lead you back in to m the passionate hope that he would disclaim my words; but though he would have sacrificed his freedom to his compassion, he would not stain the bright rectitude of his soul by false protesta-

"if you will trust your happiness to me," he said, "I am so bent upon fulfilling it, so unspeakable anxious to save you from sorrow and hardship—"

"Thank you, thank you, but it is impossible!"

"Thank you, thank you, but it is impossible!" said I, interrupting him hastily; for I could bear no more of these guarded phrases. "Magnanimity will not buy me, neither will wealth nor ease. I must find out my own way of happiness; let us leave farther discussion of it till tomorrow."

dozed in the drawing-room, and my kinsmen sat over their wine and walnuts, I left the house quietly with a small bundle of clothes in my hand, and pursued my way unmolested to that point on the high turnpike road which I knew the evening mail must pass, and taking my place in it was irrecoverably on my way to London.

same?

Could not a girl lodge in a garret, live aborious days, and cherisha purpose with equal tenactity? A woman's wants were fewer, her temptations incomparably less, and grawing her genius was equal to the prize, what issuperable obstacle was there to withhold her from running the race? It tried it. I can look back now with astonishment, almost with iscredulity, upon the girl of eighteen as upon a foreign individuality, and my heart yearns over her with pity; it was a hazardous enterprise, a hard fight. If I were writing my auto-lography it would behoove me to tell the detail of that sharp experience; but it would be superfluous here. Enough that I fought the night and won the crown, which latter fact is, of course, the only one which could excuse the bold attempt.

Did my cousin Henry Fairfax—a name now continually before the public, whose fame us a speaker and writer was joined to the reputation of a shad been allotted to these, had been my stimu-

er and writer was joined to the reputation of a philanthropy almost chivalrous in its degree—did he read my books, share the admiration bestowed upon them, and wonder with the rest ef the world whence came the unknown voice?

I had begun my career with a stringent purpose of smothering this love of mine, but in one word I had failed. He himself made it impossible for me to forget him, for I knew he had never abandoned his search after me. More than once he had almost succeeded in tracing me, and to make the task well nigh impossible, I had had, during the last two years, occasional opportunities of seeing him. When Parliament was sitting, I met him constantly in the street, and every stealthy glance I gave him did its work in undoing the efforts of months. Besides, I lived a solitary life, vivified only by the memories of the past and the dreams of the future; so no wonder

there on whom had been lated and darring of my post there, on whom had been lavels devered post and there of the could suggest or intellectual ingenuity magne. They knew how I had been educated; here would be awkward pissages. I was afraid they would feel uncomfortably ashamed of their posts of the peel of a lone of the effect of the ex-Senators Mason and Slidell, the Envoys of the ex-Senators Mason and Slidell, the Envoys of the peel of the ex-Senators Mason and Slidell, the Envoys of the peel of the ex-Senators Mason and Slidell, the Envoys of the peel of the ex-Senators Mason and Slidell, the Envoys of the peel of the ex-Senators Mason and Slidell, the Envoys of the peel of the ex-Senators Mason and Slidell, the Envoys of the peel of the ex-Senators Mason and Slidell, the Envoys of the peel of the ex-Senators Mason and Slidell, the Envoys of the peel of the ex-Senators Mason and Slidell, the Envoys of the peel of the ex-Senators Mason and Slidell, the Envoys of the thex-Senators Mason and Slidell, the Envoys of the peel of the ex-Senators Mason and Slidell, the Envoys of the thex-Senators Mason and Slidell, the Envoys of the thex-Senators Mason and Slidell, the Envoys of the peel of the ex-Senators Mason and Slidell, the Envoys of the thex-Senators Mason and Slidell, the Envoys of their self-respect; they ha

was one.

"Cousin Henry!" I replied, and held out my hand to him.

"Thank God," he said, "that I have found you at last! And now, Mildred, take me to your the considerable interest at the lovely girl, who in her turn remarked."

"Exposure Mildred is I would not charge of me, aunt Mary Ann, I never should have turned out thus," I said, smiling, and looking with considerable interest at the lovely girl, who in her turn remarked.

I had changed my lodging from time to time in order to preserve my incognita more closely, and my present abode was situated at a point a long distance from the place where I had met my cou-

"Are you not tired?" he said, at last; "will you not take my arm?"
"No," I replied; "you must judge that by this time I have learned to walk alone."
He looked at me steadily. "I will not question her," he said, smiling; "I am going to her home, and shall there be able to judge for myself. Not that I dare to doubt you, Mildred; it is not intellect and feeling alone that fixed my eyes upon your face to-day—truth and innocence are written there."

my secrets. We reached at length the humble Hampstead beating heart I invited my cousin to follow me up stairs. He did so. My landlady stepped out of

woman in my house, you should be compelled to come home to it."

"Perhaps, even as it is, Mildred might not find any insuperable objection to the arrangement," sneered one of my kinswomen, who herself was accessories was partly gratified and partly perknown to have designs matrimonial upon my Cousin Fairfux.

The insult was so despicable that it scarcely brought the color to my cheek; but on Henry's chivalrous soul it burned like fire. I was cool to my cheek and a torn received that the eager solicitude with which then and status and shake her head with a doubtful or artist, as such, however divine the gift; what was my chance as a woman?

The figure before, tall and slight, and draped in black silk, looked to me almost status que in the accessories was partly gratified and partly perplicated. There were at least no doubtful luxuries; a little work-table and a vase full of wall-flowers, purchased in the street, were the only approaches to any indication of taste or refinement; but on the other hand, there were no signs of any special control of the charm.—

The figure before, tall and slight, and draped in black silk, looked to me almost status que in the accessories was partly gratified and partly perplicated. There were at least no doubtful luxuries; a little work-table and a vase full of wall-flowers, purchased in the street, were the only approaches to any indication of taste or refinement; but on the other hand, there were no signs of any special control of the charm.—

The figure before, tall and slight, and draped in black silk, looked to me almost status que in the black silk, looked to me almost status and the arm which the draped in black silk, looked to me almost status and the arm which the object of the silk partly and the silk partly and any silk partly and any silk partly and any silk partly and the arm which the object of the silk partly and the silk partly and the silk partly and any silk partly and any silk partly and the silk partly and the silk partly and the silk partly and the silk partly employment visible. I had always had a particular aversion to all forms of literary slovenliness; the lines of my face, or the flexible play of my there was no litter of pen, ink or papers. All the lips, but there was no grace of features; even my

ones never touched the same chord, it seems a so intimately for the last few months, and never guessed the truth, that your words have sunk into the very depths of my heart, and your spoken ones never touched the same chord, it seems a supplied before, and I will await the issue of it before I renew relations with the same chord.

back instinctively from the outstretched, friendly hand. "I am about to make a venture beyond anything I have tried before, and I will await the issue of it before I renew relations with my kindred. If I ome to them famous, my aunts will forgive me miver readily."

He smiled—in prox I thought it seemed, of what he deemed my holdess ambition; but I let it pass unchallenged. He sked me many questions of my past life and present arrangements; and I, in my turn, had much to earn from him. In spite of their unkindness, I found that the sight of him, by quickening all my associations, had awakened a deep interest in my relations."

In spite of their unkindness, I found that the sight of him, by quickening all my associations, had awakened a deep interest in my relations. I inquired particularly after my sister.

"Is she what she promised to be?" I asked, and was going on to explain my meaning, which would not have been altogether flattering to Mabel, when he interrupted me hastily.

would not have been altogether flattering to Ma-bel, when he interrupted me hastily.

"She is a sweet creature," he said, "but I fear her education has not been very judicious. Aunt Mary Ann has made an idol of her."

After some farther talk, he went away, prom
had looked five years ago, when also he had tor-tured my woman's love, that I could not endure it. I drew back from him, muttering a few in-distinct words, which sounded as if my vanity were wounded, and then his depression changed into regret and tenderness.

This was the prologue to the little drama of my life, and so far I had succeeded. I relied upon being safe from discovery amid the teeming life of London, and upon preserving my secret till I should think fit to disclose it.

My plan was—and lest the reader should think me a lunatic, I am bound to state I possessed an annuity of forty pounds—to become an author, (of course a celebrity,) and in the meantime to write for daily bread, or at least for so much of it as the above-named income failed to supply. It was a common enough tale for a man to fight his way through poverty and obscurity to the top round of the ladder, where Fame is supposed to sit blowing her trumpet and holding aloft her laurel crown, and why might not a girl dots—same?

Could not a girl lodge in a garret, live abori-

attempt.

At three-and-twenty I was famous, but I kept my incognita. I was not satisfied yet. I thought the blast not loud enough to reach the ears I wished it to attain. I wanted, not to be told now and then that I was worthy of the crown, but to have it best awad by general acclusions. but to have it bestowed by general acclamation. the very verses he had quoted, had come from my

I now resolved to change entirely my present plan of life. I was then engaged upon a novel, which had occupied me for the last two years, but which I was still working at, in the hope of making it more worthy of my ambition and strength-cought him, with higher qualities to boot than bey either suspected or would even have aproved.

They were sitting in gloomy state in the familiar library of the fine old country mansion there I had reigned paramount for many a year, and I would let it go. I had given it all my powers of mind and intellect. I had denied myself stringently every distraction which could impair my single aim, and now it seemed to me as good as I could make it. If it brought me the success I anticipated—that was, if it established, beyond cavil, my fame—I would declare myself, and renew relations with my friends. Henry Fairfax should know me again.

Chance frustrated my scheme. I met my cousin in the street and he recognized me.

"Famous as Mildred is, I would not change I was not prepared for this command, but I places with her."

"You mean," said my aunt, "you could not I was not prepared for this command, one perceived at once that he was resolved not to let me go. I had dropped the clue, and must bear play so high a part."

"You mean," said my aunt, "you could not play so high a part."

But I knew the beauty meant she would not I am fur from me go. I had dropped the cluc, and must beat the penalty. We walked along the streets in silence. He had offered me his arm, but I declined to take it, and to my surprise he asked me no to take it, and to my surprise he asked me no large the same level with

cheme was ripe. I stood on the same level with nim, admitted where he went, and deferred to by his equals, as if I had been a goddess.

I wrote to him, and asked him to meet som celebrities at my house on a certain evening, (I was become celebrated for the success of my little far we were going.

"Are you not tired?" he said, at last; "will all then the rest. I promised myself a delicious al than the rest. I promised myself a delicious interview, in which I would confide to him all the

secrets of my literary seclusion, and receive from him the assurances of his long-felt admiration and I scarcely knew it, but at the bottom of my heart there lurked a secret expectation beyond this, which brought an unaccustomed warmth to lect and feeling alone that fixed my eyes upon your face to-day—truth and innocence are written there."

I was very glad not to share the confidence he expressed that my home would betray to him all my secrets.

Did I see anything in myself capable to captiv

vidual.

stairs. He did so. My landlady stepped out of her little parlor and gazed curiously after us. It was the first visitor I had ever had. I saw her lack serious and shake her her with a doubtful look serious and shake her head with a doubtful of author or artist, as such, however divine the

signs and implements of my profession were hidden within the large escritoire which stood before the window. Upon this last treacherous piece of furniture Henry fixed his eyes and lightly laid his the mouth, not ill-shaped, perhaps, was large; the chin firm and square.

"Forgive me," he said, "if I seemed to jest, Mildred; but in truth, to find you greater and nobler than ever I had imagined you would become—to discover in you the gifted, high-minded genius which had commended itself so intimately to heart and soul—completely disconcerts hopes and schemes I have charished for years. I came of a State that has no other. The first of the here just now determined to brave it out, to offer name who came to this country was Col. George my homage as others offered it, and to go as others Mason, a member of the English Parliament in went; but instead of that, I will tell you my the reign of Charles I. He was afterward an

went; but instead of that, I will tell you my story."

He took a few turns through the room, and then, stopping before my chair, he asked:

"Do you remember the day you refused me, Mildred? I dared to insult you then by offering you a home and a husband's name without feeling for you one particle of love; but from the motor you one particle of love; but from the motor you one particle of love; but from the motor you one particle of love; but from the motor you one particle of love; but from the motor you one particle of love; but from the motor you one particle of love; but from the motor you one particle of love; but from the motor you one particle of love; but from the motor you one particle of love; but from the motor you have y

to this point, and it is giving way. I tell you I loved an idea, a soul, a voice—I care not how to describe it. All the excellence I held highest, all the tendencies and desires of my own heart and intellect, but touched with the golden glow of genius, I found expressed, exalted, in the works of an unknown writer. I knew it was a woman; I felt she was young, for such generous and or does not survive our first worth, and I prowoman; I felt she was young, for such generous ardor does not survive our first youth, and I proposed to myself the romantic notion to discover her, to make myself known to her, to win her Committee on Foreign Relations, but never brought

Heaven, I dread no awakening.

Walhington, Nov. 16, 1861.

The city was made joyful to-day by a rumor which gained currency about noon, to the effect that ex-Senators Mason and Slidell, the Envoys under ours, in a nost meant to be one of honor WALHINGTON, Nov. 16, 1861.

cy made no further opposition.

Messrs. Eustis and McFarland, the Secretaries of the rebel Envoys, were also arrested. Slidell and Eustis had their families on board the Trent, of the rebel Envoys, were also arrested. Shell and Eustis had their families on board the Trent, and the prospect of a separation occasioned an affecting scene. Commodore Wilkes subsequently offered to allow their families to accompany them, but the ladies refused, preferring the voyage to England and a protracted separation from their husbands, rather than the risk of an imprisonment in the North. Slidell's family consisted of his wife, four children, and two servants; Eustis' of his wife, two children, and a servant. The baggage of the prisoners was transferred to the San Jacinto, and it is said that it contains important documents, and among them their instructions from Jeff. Davis's Government. Any mail matter which had been intrusted to them had probably been transferred to the English mail.

No opposition was offered by the officers of the Trent to the arrest, other than a verbal protest, though one man who has charge of the mails on board indulged in some gasconade about the outgage committed, and was loud in his assertions

He means and resources of the incoming Administration.

Slidell is remembered in his youth by many old gentlemen in this city. He was the son of a tallow-chandler, a parentage of which he had the weakness to be ashamed, and which was a source then, and probably is now, of continual mortificacion. It is related of him that on one occasion in conversation with a lady, noted and dreaded for her wit, he expressed a desire for foreign travel. "All we have no doubt you would find yourself very much at home in Greece!" Slidell withdrew precipitately from the encounter. "That young man," said his persecutor, as the retreated, "needs to be dipped over again, for he has not been well moulded." He will now be preacful and respectable qualities of the father and grandfather—whom was also a tallow-chandler—of who he has always been ashamed.

After their transfer to the San Jacinto, the prisoners united in drawing up a statement of the facts connected with their arrest, which they addressed to Commodore Wilkes, and accompanied it by a request that it be forwarded to the United States Government. It does not materially differ from the narration I have given above.

The signatures attached to the document were the state of Messrs. Mason and Shield was under the state of the state of

Farland is a son or nephew of Wm. McFarland, a bank president in Richmond a strong Union man, and one of the last to succumb to the pressure of the rebellion. He is a bachelor.

On the San Jacinto the prisoners were treated with marked kindness by Commodore Wilkes and

taken from a British ship. It is said that the State Department received several days ago information from the United States Consul at Havana that Mason and Slidell and on which it turns, are as follows:

1. The right of visiting and searching mer thave them arrested. The San Jacinto was returning from the African station, and had been ordered to cruise for the privateer Sumter. Happening to be in the neighborhood of Havana at the nick of time, our Consul conveyed to her commander the information of the sailing of the rebel emissaries on the British steamer Trent, but issued no orders for their arrest. Capt. Wilkes, upon his own responsibility, overhauled them within 24 hours' sail from port, and arrested them.

The San Jacinto on its arrival at Fortress Monroe received orders to convey the rebel Commissioners to Boston, for safe keeping in Fort Warren, until some further disposition could be made of them.

The following sketch of the lives of these distinguished traitors will be interesting to our readers:

and their secretaries were there, and he was watching an oportunity and devising means to have them arrested. The San Jacinto was re-

and examine them. Personal attention given to fitting up with registers and pipes in any part of the State, or such directions given that any asson can fit them up in the best manner.

ALSO DEALER IN STOVES,

Among which are the Good Samaritan, Charter Oak, New Amason, Beauty of the West, and White Mountain Cookstoves, A rariety of Coal and Wood, Parlor and Box Stoves, Ranges, Fire Frames, Farmer's Boilers, Cast Iron Hollow Ware, Pumps, and a good assortment of House Furnishing Goods.

Two Doors North of the Post Office Angeles.

NOTICE.

Wm. Dyer, Waterville. Cyrus Bishop, Winthropson mouth, about one mile from the Village and Depot, and in a pleasant neighborhood. Said Farm contains about one hundred acres of excellent land, suitably divided into mowing, tillage, and pasturing. It has four acres of Orchard, mostly engrafted fruit; a large wood-lot of good growth, and is well watered. The buildings are in good repair, and a plenty of them for all practical purposes. Said farm will be sold at a bargain if applied for soon, and immediate possession given. Terms one-half cash down, the remainder in one, two, and three years, with good security. For further particulars, apply to the Subscriber at Mosmouth Centre.

DAVID A. PINKHAM.

Mommouth, April2. 1861.

Wm. Dyer, Waterville. Cyrus Bishop, Winthropton or ison Rollins, Livermore T. P. Packard, Houlton A. T. Mooers, Ashland C. A. Jenks, Brownville. W. P. Spofford, Dedham. T. Mayo, Monry, Dove Benj. M. Finth, Esq., Cals G. B. Dissmore, Dixmont. N. John S. Trite, Salisbury. James M. Stevens, Harve W. A. Garrison, Taylor T. W. A. Garrison, Taylor T.

NOW—TO DAY,

I am opening a fine lot of Prints, Delaines, Hosiery, Gloves, and a thousand other articles that I have just purchased lower than ever for cash, and which will be sold at surprisingly low prices it you call immediately.

JOHN PARSONS.

Augusta, Jan. 22, 1861. 6 No. 9 Bridges Block.

NOTICE.

AN assessment has been made upon the Premium Notes in the First Class of the Augusta Mutani Fire Insurance Company, to meet losses to this data

A. STARKE, Treasurer.

Oct, 14, 1861.

d.

ilie.

James Dodson, Harmony.

Z. A. Dyer, New Sharon.

A. Gordon, Solon.

J. M. Shaw, South Waterford.

A. H. Woodcock, Princeton.

C. E. Ayer, Litchfield Corner.

Bradbury Sylvesier, Wayne.

Naw

Bauwawick.

Bauwawick. John S. Trite, Salisbury.

James M. Stevens, Harvey.
W. A. Garrison, Taylor Town.
W. F. Bonnell, Gage Town.
John Hea, Jr., Prince William.
G. A. Hammond, Kings Clear.
Jas. E. Fairweather, Hampton.
Thomas A. Beckwith, Oromoto.
Wm. T. Baird, Woodsteck.
John T. Carter, Sackville.
John Valiace, Hillsboro'.
J. Crandall, Moncton.
David H. Crandall, Springfield.
T. O. Miles, Upper Maugerville.
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-worth about \$75,00

And so I made my escape.

But that very afternoon, while my kinswomen